The New-York Times.

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MR. SEWARD AT AUBURN.

His Views on the Election and the Crisis.

THE POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT

THE GREAT ISSUE OF THE DAY.

Peace or War—Union or Disunion—Salvation or Ruin.

A Statesmanlike and Philosophical Speech.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Auburn, N. Y., Monday, Sept. 7, 1864.

Secretary Seward, laying aside the duties of the State Department to attend to the higher duty that to-morrow engages the attention of the American people, came home to Auburn on Saturday last to cast his vote for Abraham Lincoln. This evening he addressed an assemblage of the people of Auburn, who crowded Corning Hall to overflowing to hear the views of their illustrious townsmen on the issue of the hour. It has been Mr. Seward's wont for many years to speak in Auburn on the eve of election, and these free off-hand speeches to his friends and neighbors have frequently been found to convey matters of world-wide importance. The impressive event in our national history on the very eve of which this address was delivered, gave even more than wonted importance to the declarations of the Secretary. It need hardly be added, that speaking to an audience of neighbors and friends, among whom Mr. Seward has for many years lived, and with whom acquaintance has ripened into love, he was heard and followed with rapt attention and rapturous applause. W. S.

Fellow-citizens: Of course you understand that I have come home to vote. [Cheers, and cries of, "That's what we want now!"] To vote here for the tenth time in ten out of the nineteen Presidential elections which the people of the United States have enjoyed. [Applause.] A change or succession in the executive power of a nation is always vital, and that change in our country constitutes a perpetually recurring crisis. The elector is mortal. I have come home to exercise my suffrage as heretofore, with the conviction, which I suppose you all entertain for yourselves, that this may be my last time. [Cries of, "We hope not." Cheers.]

Nations, though usually long-lived, are, nevertheless, mortal. Our own Republic is now confessedly struggling for life. This, therefore, may be our last Presidential election. [Cries of, "Not if our votes and arms can save it." Cheers.] We are only tenants here. The reversion of our political state is the appointed inheritance of endless successors. Let us so cast our votes, that if the Republic must perish, we shall be able to say that we are innocent. [Cheers.] That if the Republic must perish, we shall yet be able to say that we have the consciousness of having practiced the heroic virtue which is the duty of the citizen, [applause;] that if the Republic must perish, we shall be able to say that our recorded protest will appear conspicuously above the ruins, [cheers,] inviting mankind to new and holier efforts to redeem the cause of freedom and humanity. [Cheers.] I should be recreant if I did not confess that I see no hope of safety for the Union if the people to-morrow should give it over in trust to the opponents of the present Administration. [Cries of "We won't do that."] But I do not forget what I say on the night before the election will be heard on the morning after the election, however it may result; therefore, let no man expect to hear after an adverse result that I am despairing or even despondent. [Cheers.] If the Opposition prevail, I do not now know, indeed, the fountain from which streams of hope can flow, in that disastrous event; but I do know that God has a thousand ways of saving nations, even in their extremest peril. [Cheers.] I do know that nations are born to live, although they must eventually die; and I do know that as my voice in the dark hours of 1861 rang through the world, giving reassurance to the friends of human progress, so, if utterance shall be left to me, it will proclaim with even greater earnestness and energy that this Republic is not altogether lost [Vehement applause.] And as I speak, so in that fearful crisis I trust I shall be able to act. [Cries of "That's you," and cheers.]

But, fellow-citizens, our thoughts to-night must be concentrated upon the crisis as it is. Dangers surround us. The civil war confronts us in the rebel States. Foreign wars loom over us. On all our coasts and all our borders, the fires of faction send up sulphurous smoke under our feet. [A Voice—Yes, Seymour and his friends.] It would be absurd to say that the country is not in a strait. Only two courses are open before us—the one is perseverance in our war to suppress the rebellion; the other is abandonment of those efforts. [Cries of "We'll never abandon them," and cheers.] Hazards attend each course. Are not hazards always incident to human policy and human effort? For myself, after examination and consideration, I have come to the conclusion that the lesser hazard is found in the line of perseverance. [Cheers.] And, indeed, that is the only course that affords assurance of national integrity, which I need not say is identical with national independence. [Vociferous cheers.] You have already testified that this is your conviction. [Cheers and cries of "We'll do it again to-morrow."] It remains, then, only for us to reassure each other to-night, so that we may advance to the polls with decision, energy and confidence to-morrow. [Cheers.]

You have been surprised by the discovery of treason lurking throughout the Free States, and even in secret haunts in our own neighborhood. You are astonished at the discovery of a conspiracy of thirty thousand men clandestinely armed against the Government in the Western loyal States. You are thunderstruck with the revelation of concert between Chicago, London and Richmond. [Groans for Northern traitors.] You are amazed that traitors in Sandusky, invited by signal lights, attempt murders and robberies from Canada, and seize a ship of war on Lake Erie, and deliver the rebel prisoners on Johnson's Island. [Cries of they'll need another Perry! Cheers.] You are amazed that domestic traitors prepared the way for invaders from Canada to rob and murder the inhabitants of St. Alban's. [Groans.] And you are still more amazed that after all these discoveries a large class of our own citizens, with alternate obstinacy and levity, still hesitate to give a full and unreserved support to the military arm of the Government. [Cries of "Shame."] Let me tell you, however, that all this surprise and astonishment is unreasonable. What we see belongs to the natural course of events in war, especially in civil war. The Government must suppress rebellion with all the agencies of civil and military power [Cheers.] The performance of that duty gives rise to discontent, opposition, resistance. Opposition rises high as Government becomes energetic, and opposition thus exalted becomes faction. Faction in civil war is unmitigated treason. [Loud cheers, and cries of "We'll crush it out, or we'll crush out the traitors!"] Every country that has existed, especially every free country, has passed through the fiery furnace of civil war. Spanish America, with all its free States, France, England, Spain, the Netherlands, Switzerland—indeed, civil war is chronic, and domestic harmony an abnormal condition in most of those States. No Government in any of those countries ever was less embarrassed in civil war by faction than the Government of the United States during the last three and a half years. None of those Governments at that same time ever dealt with domestic faction with so much moderation and humanity as this Government has practiced toward citizens who have aided and abetted, fed and warmed, clothed and armed, its open and defiant enemies. [Cries of "That's so—better if they had hung Vallandigham and the rest of them." Cheers.] Not one head has fallen on the judicial block. [Cheers.] Nor need you be alarmed at these demonstrations of faction. The people of the United States have had a Christian education, a political education, a moral education, such as Providence has never before vouchsafed to any nation; and great as the forces and facilities of faction are, the repressive and loyal forces possessed by this people are magnified and multiplied in proportion. [Cheers.]

You have been surprised and alarmed by the discovery of meditated frauds upon the ballot-boxes—[groans for Seymour and his agents]—frauds more fraudulent in conception, more wicked in design, than we have before encountered. [Cheers.] Do not be disheartened, however, by this discovery; still, I say, fraud and treachery, like faction, are incident to civil war. Bold and inventive as these fraudulent conspirators are, the nation has an intellectual education and a moral conscience which enable it to detect and baffle them; and, happily, the power to suppress insurrection arms the Government with the means to bring them promptly to condign punishment. [Cheers.]

What remains for me to say, is to warn you against misrepresentations of the issue. There is no question before you of abandoning the war measures against slavery and substituting for them a policy of conservation or concession to slavery. [Cheers.] Those measures are a part of the war. [Cheers.] It is for the nation in a state of war and not for the nation in a future state of peace, that the Government is acting, and of course that we are voting. [Applause.] There is no question before you of changing the object of the war from the maintenance of the Union to that of abolishing slavery. Slavery is the mainspring of the rebellion. The Government necessarily strikes it in the very centre as well as upon every inch of its soil. [Cheers and cries of "It's dying out!"] In my poor judgment the mainspring is already broken, and let the war end when it will, and as it may, the fear that that mainspring will recover its elasticity may give us at present no uneasiness. [Cheers.] Before the war slavery had the patronage and countenance of the United States against the whole world. Its inherent error, guilt, and danger are now as fully revealed to the people of the United States as they have heretofore been to the outside world. Before the calamitous war in which slavery has plunged the country shall end, it will be even more hateful to the American people than it already is to the rest of mankind, while their condemnation of it will remain unchanged. [Applause.] The Opposition will not succeed in misleading you, I am sure, by telling you that you have a question of immediate peace or war involved in the present issue. War, and not peace, you have. Already, God knows that it is severe and painful enough. If I could think of taxes in the face of national death, I should say that our taxes are heavy enough. If I could think of personal interests, affections or sympathies in the face of an insolent public enemy in arms, I should say that men enough have been maimed and slain. But when we shall have said all these things, the actual situation of the country will still be before us, unchanged. It is a state of civil war, and not of peace. [Cheers.]

Persons ask me on every hand, "Is the war to last forever?" "How long is the war to last?" I answer the war will not last forever, but it must continue until we give up the conflict, or the enemy give up the conflict. [Cries of "That's the talk," and cheers.] Are you prepared to give up the conflict? [Cries of "No, never!"] You say, "No, never." Why? Because in that case you give up the national life. [Cheers.] In any and every event the nation must live; if you were to give up the national life, you enter in the state of national death. What that state is, God be thanked we do not certainly know. He has mercifully withheld that terrible knowledge from our keenest search and speculation. But we do know that national death usually consist of several stages. The first is domestic civil war—not a civil war across a border, such as this war is, but a real civil war—a civil war brought home to our own cities, to our own altars, to our own firesides. We know by the experience of other countries that with occasional respites resulting from exhaustion, this aggravated form of civil war continues until a military despot is welcomed to arrest the effusion of blood, to restore tranquillity and quiet, with the loss of civil, and, if need be, religious liberty. [Cheers.] This is the terrible condition into which you rush to escape from present civil war. Every one of the supporters of the Administration knows this as well as I do, and sees it as clearly. In view of calamities so far transcending those we are now suffering, of course the Government will not abandon the conflict until the majority of the people decide that it shall be abandoned. [Applause, and cries of "That will never be!"] On the other hand, the enemy will abandon their rebellion just so soon as they shall have the undoubted assurance that it cannot prevail. [Cheers.] They will do so for two reasons: first, no faction can indefinitely continue a struggle that is hopeless. Secondly, because they give up no national life, but they, as well as we, save their own national existence by their defeat and overthrow [Cries of "That's so;"] and a better national existence than in their maddest hours of delusion they have ever conceived as the result of their unlawful enterprise. [Cheers.] Suppose then that the people, as we all agree they will, support the Administration by their suffrage to-morrow. The rebels then have the assurance of the American people, made upon a full rehearsing of the merits of the controversy, upon appeal and a full examination of results thus far obtained, with the relative forces of the parties yet remaining in reserve, that the conflict is not to be abandoned on our part. [Tremendous cheers.] In all our athletic games, three times success in five trials gives the victory—two decisions following each other is equal to three in five. You have already abundant evidences of the exhaustion of the rebels, but not yet evidence of their consciousness of that exhaustion. Those evidences will appear immediately on the announcement of the reelection of Abraham Lincoln. [Cheers.] You would have had those evidences earlier if you had rendered this verdict sooner. You will have them all the sooner after the verdict in proportion to the unanimity and determination with which it is spoken. [Loud cheers.] The messengers who come thither from the rebel regions will be different from those who are now lingering and loitering on the Canada shores, to aid the execution of the plot conceived against you at Chicago. [Cheers.] The messengers who come will come not as those last mentioned, with commissions addressed to the pusillanimous and factious minority of the North, but they will come addressed to Abraham Lincoln, the honored father of the American nation. [Great applause, and three cheers for "Old Abe."] Their message will not be conceived in the insolent words, "Your war for the Union has failed; desist from arms, and give us, through negotiation, separate independence." But it will be "Father Abraham, we have sinned before God and against our brethren. We repent our error; we disavow and offer up the traitors who have led us into crime. Extend your protection over us, and give us once more peace and communion with you at our altars and our firesides." [Prolonged and vehement cheers.] This is the way in which I think the war is to end. I know that in that way it will end soon. I know it because few civil wars in which a strong Government and people defend themselves with unanimity last so long as four years; and it is certain that we are three years and a half nearer the end of this conflict, if so maintained, than we were when we began. [Cheers.] Now let us take the other view. Suppose we seek peace under the council of Chicago—whether according to the naked and detestable text of the resolutions, or as evasively interpreted and glossed by the candidate who stands upon that platform. [Laughter, and cries of "It's too shaky. He can't stand on it."] It is to seek peace by conciliating the rebels, and substituting diplomacy, or the arts of statesmanship, for the vigor of war. [A Voice—"Little Mac for Grant"—laughter.] Adopt that policy and distraction instantly seizes the North—courage and new resolution inspire the South—your soldiers, betrayed at home, either fall in despair in their trenches, or, what would be worse, recoil before the enemy advancing upon Washington and Cincinnati. Those persons are mistaken who say that Davis would not negotiate, and that he would not grant us an armistice. He would grant us both at once, and grant them, too, with a view to an "ultimate convention." He can afford to be very accommodating to a cowardly antagonist; he can afford to temporize as long as you please. But like any other belligerent he will grant you armistice and negotiation for his own advantage, not for yours, and he will negotiate not for Union, but for dissolution. I do not argue this point. Any candid, thoughtful man, of whatever party, must admit that this view of what the rebels will do is possible. Most persons will concede that it is eminently probable. Then I say in regard to the Chicago proposition, with the King in "Hamlet:"

> "Let's further think of this,
> Weigh what convenience both of time and means may
> fit to our shape."
> "If this should fail,
> And that our drift look through our bad performance,
> 'Twere better not essayed;
> Therefore this project should have a back or second,
> That might hold if this should blast in proof."

Alas! since this Chicago plan must fail, it has no back or second. [Cheers and laughter.]

When negotiation and all the arts of statesmanship are exhausted, the navy would be scattered, withdrawn from the blockade, and the armies dispersed in their homes—the treasury empty—the national credit sunk—France and Great Britain will have recognized the rebels, and even our steadfast friend, the Emperor of Russia, [cheers,] together with the Sultan of Turkey, the Pasha of Egypt and the Emperor of China will have given over with pain and mortification the friendly nation that in a pusillanimous hour delivered itself to self-destruction. [Cheers.]

Fellow-citizens: You are all free and independent as I am, and you may and must decide the question for yourselves. I cannot decide it for you, nor shall you decide it for me. I am not going to surrender to the rebels. [Cheers.] No! though they extend the desolation of civil war over the whole land—though they come backed in their unholy quarrel by one or many foreign States. I am not going to surrender now. Therefore, I want no armistice, no cessation of hostilities, no negotiation with rebels in arms. [Cheers.] However it may be with others, "I looked before I leaped." [Cheers.] If I could have been ready to surrender now, I should have proposed surrender at the beginning. I should have accepted terms without waiting for Bull Run—certainly after Bull Run. I would have availed myself of the first gleam of victory to secure terms as little humiliating as possible. I should have negotiated after the capture of New-Orleans, after Murfreesborough—after Norfolk—after Antietam—after Vicksburgh—after Gettysburgh—I would have gone, under the pressure of national affliction, and made every defeat a claim to rebel sympathy and clemency. After the first Bull Run battle—after the second Bull Run battle—after Gaines' Mill—after Fredericksburgh—after Chancellorsville—after the defeat of Banks on the Red River—I am not going to surrender, now nor never. [Loud cheers.] As for the arts of statesmanship, I know of none applicable in this case. The only art of statesmanship that I do know is to be faithful to God and to my country. [Applause.] I seek to cultivate charity and prevent war, civil or foreign, as long as consistent with national justice and honor and safety, it can be prevented; but when in war, to fight with courage, constancy and resolution, and thus to save my country or fall with its defenders. [Tremendous cheers.]

The battle thus waged in this case cannot fail. Even if it could fail, the field which was lost would for ever be a holy sepulchre, which would send up through all coming time inspiration, to reanimate and cheer on the friends of progress, of liberty, or humanity. [Applause.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

Washington, Monday, Nov. 7.

MILITARY CHANGES.

Gen. Slough, Military Governor at Alexandria, has received orders to take charge of the troops on the line of the Orange and Alexandria and Manassas Gap Railroads. Col. Wells, the present Provost-Marshal-General of Alexandria, has been designated to fill his place as Military Governor during his absence in the field.

GONE HOME TO VOTE.

It is estimated that during the last week over 50,000 persons, soldiers and civilians, have left Washington by railroad for their homes to vote at the Presidential election.

Arrest in Baltimore.

Baltimore, Monday, Nov. 7.

Mrs. Thomas J. Hutchens, a lady of some prominence, residing at No. 132 North Charles-street, was arrested to-day by the Provost-Marshal, and confined in jail, on charge of procuring a sword to be presented to Harry Gilmore, the notorious raider. The arrest was made in consequence of intelligence gathered from a rebel mail captured in the hands of a rebel mail carrier about leaving the city; He had the sword in his possession and letters in the mail, pointed out the parties who were engaged in making this tribute of regard to Gilmore. The sword was procured in New-York and paid for by the secesh ladies of Baltimore. The mail seized is understood to contain important information relative to doings in Maryland.

Supplies for Released Prisoners of War.

Philadelphia, Monday, Nov. 7.

The United States Christian Commission has sent seven delegates, well supplied with hospital stores, medicines and clothing with the fleet which has gone to Savannah, Georgia, to bring home Union prisoners of war.

GEN. BUTLER'S REGIME.

Gratification of Loyal Men at his Presence in the City.

The Military Disposed for Emergencies and Ample Preparations for Order To-day.

Incidents at Gen. Butler's Headquarters.

Gen. Butler's ringing and explicit order on assuming command of the entire military forces in the State of New-York, profoundly excited the city yesterday. The blood of the people was stirred by it, in spite of the damp and drizzling weather. Its terse reasons, its trenchant statements, its sharp rebukes and significant warnings, struck home alike to loyal hearts and disloyal consciences. To the one class it brought full assurance of order and peace at the polls, and to the other a perfect understanding that devilish machinations of every kind would be foiled in their first outcroppings. Gen. Butler's sudden transfer from the field before Richmond, where only a week since he was striking at open foes, to the command of the troops in the Empire State, where there is some reason to believe that secret enemies of the nation have been active in their vile plotting, was scarcely expected. It was hinted at a few days since, but was hardly known outside a narrow official circle, and its public announcement had all the effect of a great moral sensation. There had been misgivings felt by many that to-day would witness a repetition in this city of the disgraceful scenes of the July riots of 1863; there had been a widespread and indefinable dread that rebel emissaries would seize the exciting time of a general election to put in execution the villainous threats recently made by the Richmond papers of laying New-York, Buffalo, and other Northern cities in ashes; there had been vague fears entertained by weak-kneed folk that it would be unsafe in certain districts to exercise the right of suffrage. But the doubting, the dreading and the timid, at once felt a sensible diminution of their fears on the announcement that Gen. Butler, the man of iron nerve and steady purpose, who knows how to deal with all sorts of mobs, was in their midst, with a proper force to preserve the peace. The wisdom of the Government in selecting the man who had scattered the howling rabble of New-Orleans like chaff, and reduced that city to order most serene, approved itself to the conscience of every patriot, and made Copperheads squirm and writhe in torture.

In very truth, there need be no fear of disturbance to-day. Malconcents, if such there be, dare not resort to extremes. They will be met at every point. A strong military force is admirably disposed to nip all disorder in the bud. Let trouble show itself in whatever quarter, whether from raiding parties over the Canada border, or from unruly demagogues and riotously-disposed persons in the streets of the city, it will meet with swift and speedy suppression. It would be manifestly improper to say precisely where and in what manner the military forces have been disposed. There will not be a soldier in sight unless his services are needed. There will be no room for carping on the part of Copperheads that the Government has attempted by an armed force to overawe voters at the polls. Only should the services of the soldiers be needed to quell a disturbance which is beyond the power of the police to subdue, veterans who have faced the enemy in a hundred fights will swarm from their places of concealment, and make short work with the lawless. After all, these preparations are but precautionary. The police authorities have little fear of trouble, but in these times prudence is the dictate of wisdom.

On the General's arrival in the city he first went to the Fifth-avenue Hotel, but the business of his headquarters requiring more room than it was possible to obtain there, he removed to the Hoffman House, a new hotel on the corner of Broadway and Twenty-fifth-street. In this new and splendid house, the General and his staff occupy twelve rooms on the first floor, immediately adjoining the suite of rooms occupied by Gen. Scott. Mrs. Butler and Miss Butler are with the General. Three of these rooms are used as offices for the numerous staff secretaries and orderlies. In the central office is a telegraphic instrument, the wires from which connect with the War Department at Washington, with every city and town in the State of New-York with which there is telegraphic communication, and with every police station-house in the City of New-York. An operator is present day and night, and we will only mention as an incident, that the General chatted for half an hour last night with the Secretary of War. Here all the business connected with the troops in the city and State is transacted. Orderlies wait in the ante-room. Officers come and go, consultations are held, maps are pondered over, and wise precautionary measures decided upon relative to the safety of the State of New-York from rebel raids or riotous mobs.

No more appropriate term than "writhing" can be applied to the actions of the Copperheads under the galling infliction of the presence of a man like Gen. Butler, proverbial for his nerve, energy and fearlessness. They start the wildest rumors in regard to the General's orders, personal appearance and doings. If he asks a personal friend to call and see him, it is magnified into the arrest of half a dozen prominent Copperheads. An hour's life gives the rumor strength and the number is increased to twenty, and your informant will give all the names and the color of the horses attached to the hacks which conveyed the victims to Fort Lafayette. The alleged arrest of Judge Dean grew out of what might have been an ordinary transaction between two gentlemen. The General being much engaged, sent Capt. Puffer, of his staff, to ask Judge Dean to call at his headquarters during the day, if convenient. It was impossible to construe it into an order, and if it had been, Judge Dean would undoubtedly have refused to obey it. The interview between the two gentlemen being of an unofficial character, was perfectly quiet, friendly and pleasant, and no threats were thought of or used, either by Gen. Butler or the staff officer who called upon the Judge. But on Saturday afternoon the Copperheads had it that Gilbert Dean had been dragged from the home of his family and locked up in Fort Lafayette. The excitement among the Copperheads passes the query among loyal men whether the presence of the General has not really killed some cherished scheme of villainy which had been concocted and was ripening for execution on the day of election. Not the least prevalent are rumors as to the numbers of troops sent here, their locations, and where they came from. Ten thousand men were said to be encamped in the upper part of the city: a careful reconnoisance failed to discover any signs of them. Seven thousand were reported in garrison at Fort Hamilton, but, in fact, nothing more than the usual number are present at that station. One thing, however, is certain, the troops are within call, conveniently located, and in sufficient force; but, as before stated, unless an absolute necessity demands their appearance, not an armed soldier will be seen in the city of New-York to-day. Among Union men the feeling of satisfaction, upon the arrival of the distinguished General, is universal. Many well known citizens have called upon him and personally expressed their gratification. Lieut.-Gen. Winfield Scott was among his visitors yesterday, remaining for about an hour. Particularly in the up town Wards, where the citizens are more exposed to the violence of mob, is the feeling of security consequent upon the presence of the General an agreeable change from the previous doubts and fears. The opinion is now out-spoken by every one that the election to-day will pass off in as quiet and orderly a manner as if it were an every-day occurrence. Gen. Butler himself is unmoved amid this busy whirl of rumors and excitement. He receives visitors, issues orders, makes himself acquainted with the city, studies the organization of the police force, eats his dinner with a good appetite, and sleeps in peace. Not a little curious are some of the important communications confidentially imparted to him by nervous individuals. One man called on the General yesterday, sent in his card, and, having obtained an interview, stated that a widespread conspiracy existed, having for its object the assassination of Gen. Butler, and that at the head of it was no less a man than one of the best-known Democrats in this city. The General replied that he was under obligations to his visitor, but felt no alarm for his personal safety. On rising to go, the "well-informed gentleman" left his business card, something in the haberdashing line, upon the table, and requested Gen. Butler to give him a call if he was in need of anything of that kind. Abusive and threatening letters are received at his headquarters every day. Their style is usually profane, their orthography dubious, and the signatures anonymous. They run over the hackneyed vituperative epithets which the rebels and the Copperheads have jointly invented and applied to the man whom they equally hate; they inform him that he will be a dead man before the sun sets to-day, and sometimes they detail the manner and form of his sudden taking off. An extract from one of them will show their tenor. Leaving out the outrageous obscenity and blasphemy with which the letter is filled, the concluding sentence is as follows:

> Beware of your master that is to be—the pure and noble McClellan. I have at my command in this city 10,000 able-bodied men, to respond at any moment to a call to cut the throats of your ****** self and ****. Take a warning in time from
>
> A NEW-YORKER,
>
> Now recruiting in this city for the purpose mentioned.

The above is a specimen of the General's "cigar-lighters."

Military Orders.

ORDERS FROM GEN. DIX.

Maj.-Gen. Dix has issued the following order:

Gen. Butler assigned to Command.

Headquarters Department of the East,
New-York City, Nov. 4, 1864.

General Orders No. 86.—Major-Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, having been assigned to duty in this department, will take command of the troops which are arriving here to meet existing emergencies, and which will be put on service in the State of New-York, subject to his orders.

By command of Major-Gen. DIX.
Charles Temple Dix, Major and A. D. C.,
Acting Asst. Adjutant-General.
Official: Wilson Barstow, Aid-de-Camp.

Officers ordered to report to Gen. Butler.

Headquarters Department of the East,
New-York City, Nov. 7, 1864.

General Orders, No. 87.—All staff and company officers now in this city, unassigned to duty, will report immediately to Maj.-Gen. Butterfield, at these headquarters, for temporary duty.

By command of Maj.-Gen. DIX.
M. T. McMahon, Assistant Adjutant-General.
Official: Wilson Barstow, Captain and A. D. C.

ORDERS FROM GEN. BUTLER.

The Members of his Staff.

Gen. Butler has just issued the following order

Headquarters, City of New-York,
Nov. 5, 1864.

General Order No. 2.—The following named officers are hereby announced as acting upon the staff of the Commanding General:

Brig.-Gen. George S. Gordon, Acting Chief of Staff.
Col. Edward W. Serrell, First New-York Volunteer Engineers, Acting Chief Engineer.
Major Peter Haggerty, A. D. C.
Capt. Alfred F. Puffer, A. D. C. and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.
Capt. Howell S. Clarke, Aid-de-Camp.
Capt. James R. Shaffer, Aid-de-Camp.
Capt. Frederic Martin, Aid-de-Camp.
Capt. Frederic L. Manning, Aid-de-Camp.
First Lieut. Sidney B. De Kay, Aid-de-Camp.
Second Lieut. John J. Davenport, A. D. C. and Provost-Marshal.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER.
A. F. Puffer, Captain and A. A. A. G.

Vote of New-York City in 1862-'63.

Wards.	1863. Union.	1863. Dem.	1862. Union.	1862. Dem.
1	200	1,109	218	1,282
2	133	180	196	349
3	182	280	174	434
4	190	1,430	215	1,750
5	578	1,188	709	1,569
6	219	2,237	209	2,152
7	775	2,201	793	2,823
8	952	1,866	989	2,464
9	2,350	2,188	2,075	3,040
10	841	1,379	841	2,809
11	987	3,367	1,057	4,191
12	905	2,079	905	2,109
13	719	1,673	782	2,151
14	368	2,378	397	2,314
15	1,556	994	1,484	1,628
16	2,034	2,624	1,850	2,775
17	1,933	3,956	1,848	5,280
18	1,986	2,502	1,803	3,327
19	1,288	2,309	1,138	2,645
20	1,905	2,326	1,789	3,958
21	1,953	2,177	1,799	2,989
22	1,559	2,444	1,348	3,365
Total	23,613	43,283	22,536	54,312

Democratic majority, 1862, 31,776—total vote, 76,868.

Democratic majority, 1863, 19,670—total vote, 66,896.

The Pennsylvania Election.

THE ACTUAL RESULT.

From the Philadelphia North American, Nov. 8.

Union Members of Congress Elected.—Second District, Charles O'Neil; Third, Leonard Myers; Fourth, Wm. D. Kelley; Fifth, M. Russel Thayer; Seventh, John M. Broomall; Ninth, Thaddeus Stevens; Thirteenth, Ulysses Mercur; Fourteenth, George F. Miller; Sixteenth, Wm. H. Koontz; Seventeenth, Abraham A. Barker; Eighteenth, Stephen T. Wilson; Nineteenth, Glenni W. Scofield; Twentieth, G. V. Culver; Twenty-second, Jas. K. Moorhead; Twenty-third, Thos. Williams; Twenty-fourth, George K. Lawrence.

Here are 16 members of Congress elected by the Union party, who will obtain their certificates under the broad seal of the Governor.

Members Elected by the Soldiers' Vote, but Defrauded by Copperhead Judges of Election.—Twelfth District, W. W. Ketcham; Twenty-first, Smith Fuller.

Union Member Elected but Cheated out of his Seat.—Tenth District, Howell Fisher.

[Meyer Strouse, the present Copperhead member, has been returned as elected, but fraudulent votes have already been discovered, cast in Schuylkill County, sufficient to give Mr. Fisher his seat, and the Union members in the next Congress will do full justice in the matter.]

Copperheads Elected.—First District, Samuel J. Randall; Sixth, L. M. Boyer; Eighth, S. E. Ancona; Eleventh, Philip Johnson; Sixteenth, A. J. Glossbrenner.

Recapitulation.—Legally elected Union men, 19; do. Copperheads, 5.

In the present Congress the delegation is equally divided—a gain of nine Union members.

Recapitulation of the Legislature.—National Union members, 64; Democrats, 36. Union majority, 28.

The Copperhead judges in Lycoming have also cast the soldiers' vote aside for the purpose of electing their representatives in that district, but the Union men will take their seats as legally elected members.

	Union.	Cops.
Senate	20	13
House	64	36
Total	84	49

Last year the complexion of the Legislature was as follows:

	Union.	Cops.
House	53	47
Senate	17	16
Total	70	63

Union majority this year.......................35
Union majority last year.......................7

A gain of 28 members of the Legislature.

This is the correct result of the election held on the second Tuesday of October last, and yet the Copperheads are industriously engaged in circulating the report that their party had gained the election.

THE ELECTION.

NEW-YORK ELECTORAL TICKETS.

AT LARGE.

Union.	Democratic.
Horace Greeley,	William Kelly,
Preston King.	Washington Hunt.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

District.	Union.	District.	Democratic.
1	Obadiah Bowne,	1	Robert Christie,
2	Jas. S. T. Stranahan,	2	Isaac Van Anden,
3	George Ricard,	3	William Marshall,
4	Ab'm J. Dittenhoefer,	4	August Belmont,
5	Wm. H. McKinney,	5	Isaac Bell,
6	Thomas B. Asten,	6	Charles P. Daly,
7	Isaac T. Smith,	7	Osw'd Ottendorfer,
8	George Opdyke,	8	George Law,
9	Guy R. Pelton,	9	Daniel Devlin,
10	Alexander Davidson,	10	Andrew E. Suffern,
11	James W. Taylor,	11	James E. Quinlan,
12	Charles L. Beale,	12	Moses Y. Tilden,
13	Thaddeus Hait,	13	Jacob Hardenbergh,
14	John Tweddle,	14	Samuel H. Ransom,
15	Cornelius L. Allen,	15	William A. Russell,
16	Alonzo W. Morgan,	16	Stephen Griffin,
17	Hiram Horton,	17	David C. Judson,
18	Allen C. Churchill,	18	Chauncey Vibbard,
19	Ebenezer Blakeley,	19	Robert Parker,
20	John Clarke,	20	Dewitt C. West,
21	John J. Knox,	21	Henry O. Southworth,
22	Thomas Kingsford,	22	Delos De Wolf,
23	George W. Bradford,	23	Matthias Van Hoesen,
24	John E. Seeley,	24	Cullen Foster,
25	Jedediah Dewey,	25	Alonzo Bradner,
26	Myron H. Weaver,	26	Henry D. Barto,
27	James Alley,	27	Daniel C. Howell,
28	John W. Stebbins,	28	Thomas Cornes,
29	William Bristol,	29	Henry J. Glowacki,
30	Joseph Candee,	30	Solomon Scheu,
31	John P. Darling,	31	Benj. Chamberlain,

STATE TICKETS.

	Union.	Democrat.
Governor	R. E. Fenton.	Horatio Seymour.
Lt.-Gov.	T. G. Alvord.	David R. Floyd Jones.
Can. Com.	F. A. Alberger.	Jarvis Lord.
In. Prisons.	D. P. Forrest.	David B. McNeil.

NEW-YORK CITY AND COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Dist.	Union.	Democratic.
4	Carolan O'B. Bryant.	Morgan Jones. William Walsh,
5	Epes E. Ellery.	N. Taylor.
6	H. J. Raymond. R. C. Hawkins.	*Elijah Ward. E. P. Norton.
7	W. Boardman.	*J. W. Chanler.
8	W. E. Dodge.	*J. Brooks. T. J. Barr.
9	W. A. Darling.	J. T. Smith, *A. Herrick, Fernando Wood.

*Members of last House.

ASSEMBLY.

NEW-YORK CITY AND COUNTY.

Dist.	Union.	Democrat.
1	John Shipton,	*Jacob L. Smith. H. Hamilton. J. Donovan.
2	Richard G. Keyes,	James Dangley.
3	Alfred G. Buell,	*George M. Curtis. Francis Skelly. George Loutrell.
4	Joel Sammis,	*James B. Murray.
5	Chas. T. Polhamus,	Charles Blauvelt.
6	William Higgins,	Edward S. Maloy. Hugh Bonner.
7	H. E. Russell, Thomas E. Stewart, A. E. Daton,	Joshua Isaacs. George W. Morton. Simon Meyer.
8	Elihu R. Campbell,	Jacob Seebacher. T. J. Campbell.
9	Samuel C. Reed, Charles A. Lamont,	D. V. Freeman, W. H. Smith.
10	Samuel C. McGraw,	Thomas J. Creamer. Samuel Mullen. Patrick McGrane.
11	Robert Usher, Jr., John V. Gridley,	James Gibsoon. John Macdonald.
12	J. R. Taylor,	*Joseph A. Lyons. Patrick Dailey.
13	Joel W. Mason,	Thomas Ryan. Alexander Ward. A. H. Reavey. Thos. O'Callaghan.
14	John W. Edmonds,	*Michael N. Salmon. William H. Smith.
15	Thos. B. Van Buren,	Menzo Diefendorf. *Steph. R. Pinckney. William Sinclair.
16	Wm. H. DeCamp,	Henry Arcularius. John Keegan. H. Cochrane.
17	Jacob D. C. Outwater,	*Sid. P. Ingraham, Jr.

*Members of the last Assembly.

COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

SHERIFF.

Union.	Tammany.	Anti-Tammany.
John W. Farmer.	John Kelly.	Michael Connolly.

COUNTY CLERK.

Jas. M. Thomson.	Henry W. Genet.	William C. Conner.

CITY JUDGE.

Orlando L. Stewart.	Abram D. Russell.	Wm. F. Howe.

DISTRICT-ATTORNEY.

Union.	Democratic.
W. T. B. Milliken.	A. Oakey Hall.

SUPERVISOR.

Union.	Tammany.	Anti-Tammany.
Andreas Willmann.	John Fox.	Fredk. Repper.

CORONERS.

J. W. Ranney,	R. Gamble,	Owen Keenan,
Louis Naumann,	Wm. C. Gover,	Phillip Merkle,
Edward Collins,	John Wilder,	Phil. O'Hanlon, Jr.,
Alex. Wilder.	Wm. Schirner.	Wm. O. Donnell.

KINGS COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Dist.	Union.	Democratic.
		Stephen Tabor.
2	Samuel T. Maddox.	T. G. Bergen.
3	Jas. Humphrey.	Thos. H. Faron.

ASSEMBLY.

Dist.	Union.	Democratic.
1	John McDiarmid.	Jarvis Whitman.
2	James Johnston.	Wm. D. Veeder.
3	Rodman B. Dawson.	Stephen H. Haynes.
4	Joseph G. Ward.	Patrick Burns.
5	John C. Perry.	Thomas M. Reilly.
6	Geo. B. McGrath.	Henry C. Boswell.
7	Jacob Worth.	John Hanson.

The following are the independent Democratic candidates for assembly in the Districts named: 1st, Andrew A. Myers; 2d, James H. Magil; 4th, John B. Reilly.

COUNTY.

	Union.	Combination Dem.
Register	B. W. Wilson.	Hugh McLaughlin.
County Clerk	Geo. J. Hardy.	John J. White.
Supt. of Poor	Isaac Skidmore.	Joseph Altenbrand.
Justice Sessions	Wm. H. Hoyt.	Stephen J. Voorhies.
Coroner	Elias Lynch.	Jas. DeVaucene.

Montague Hall Democrat.

Register..Saml. S. Powell. *Sup. Poor*..Fr. R. Lanzer, sr.
Co. Clerk..*Ensign Driggs. *Jus. Sess*..C. W. Heitcamp.
Coroner...Thos. P. Norris.

*Declined.

JUDICIARY.

	Union.	Combination Dem.
Police Justice	Chauncey Perry.	Jas. H. Cornwell.
Justice Peace	Conklin Smith.	Michael Walsh.
Justice Peace	H. B. Bradshaw.	Jas. Buckley.

Montague Hall Dem.

Police Jus. Jas. H. Cornwell. Just. Peace. M'l Walsh.
Justice Peace..Jacob L. Fenn.

ALDERMEN.

	Dem.	Union.
II	Daniel McLaughlin.	Andrew Morris.
IV	Lewis F. Newman.	Luke C. Ryder.
VI	James O'Brien.	George P. Willey.
VIII	Joseph Wilson.	F. E. Tucker.
X	Francis Kelly.	A. C. Van Buren.
XII	Denis O'Keeffe.	(No nom.)
XIV	Philip Brady.	Alfred Hobday.
XVI	John A. Seel.	Peter Carroll.
XVIII	Fred'k W. Kalbfleisch.	Chas. W. Godard.
XX	Henry Harteau.	John K. Bulmer.

SUPERVISORS.

	Dem.	Union.
I	Lawrence Hanly.	Alex. Maggretty.
III	H. J. Murrey.	John J. Studwell.
V	Wm. B. Furey.	Herman Golden.
VII	E. W. Bloom.	Stephen Crowell.
IX	George G. Herman.	James W. Flynn.
XI	John Lawrence.	Andrew J. Hicks.
XIII	Joseph Anderson.	Chas. W. Cheshire.
XV	A. Marshal.	C. C. Talbot.
XVII	Cornelius O. Smith.	Stephen Clark.
XIX	Abner F. Joy.	Fred. W. Scholes.

Guerilla Operations.

Cincinnati, Monday, Nov. 7.

Two small steamers were burned by guerrillas on the Big Sandy River yesterday, a few miles above Louisa Key.

Death of Col. Sam. Medary.

Cincinnati, Monday, Nov. 7.

Col. Sam. Medary died at Columbus to-day.

SHERIDAN'S DEPARTMENT.

Quiet Reigns Supreme—No Demonstrations by the Enemy—The Army Not Falling Back—The Fate of Gen. Duffie.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MARTINSBURGH, Va., Thursday, Nov. 3, 1864.

I have just seen an officer from the front, who started from Major-Gen. SHERIDAN's headquarters, near Cedar Creek, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He reports everything quiet there up to the time he left, and furthermore, that there were no indications of any immediate hostile movements by the enemy. Major-Gen. CUSTER arrived here yesterday with a picked escort from the First Vermont Cavalry, (by the way, one of the best cavalry regiments in the service,) and left again this morning for the front. It is not certain, but I should not be at all surprised if the Commander of this department at an early day took steps to rid this valley of all the partisan bands by which it is now infested. The reported murder of Gen. DUFFIE by MOSBY's men is not generally credited here; but should the rumor of his death prove true, woe be to MOSBY and his gang. Gen. SHERIDAN is prompt to act effectively, particularly in cases of emergency, and in adopting retaliatory measures to redress irregularities on the part of the enemy. These qualities he has shown throughout the whole campaign in this valley, and there is no reason to believe that he has lost any of his energy. Hundreds of citizens in the Shenandoah to-day are repenting literally in sack-cloth and ashes for either countenancing or participating in acts which do not legitimately belong to civilized warfare; and, if necessary to put a stop to this species of hostilities in this valley, I believe that the whole extent of the valley will be laid waste and depopulated as thoroughly as has already been done from Strasburgh to a point some ten miles south of Staunton, which is to-day almost a howling wilderness. But we all still hope to see reported the arrival of Gen. DUFFIE in Richmond.

There is no truth whatever in the report copied from Richmond papers that this army is falling back: in truth, our pickets are further advanced than before the battle of the 19th ult.

The Presidential election is now the general topic of conversation everywhere. Citizens and soldiers alike read the news and discuss political questions. It rarely occurs that their discussions are carried so far as to cause angry feelings. Perhaps this is so because all agree that Mr. LINCOLN's election is certain. The McClellanites, to a man, so far as I know, intend to vote for the candidate, and not for the platform; that, they allege, has been ignored by Gen. McCLELLAN, and he is running on his own hook. This is the cue given out, particularly by Gov. SEYMOUR's agents in the field. (Indeed I have seen no other agents here.) It would not do to attempt to cram the Chicago platform down the throat of a fighting soldier. In this county (Jefferson) I am assured by well informed persons that nine-tenths of the people are in favor of the election of Mr. LINCOLN, principally because they believe that is the most speedy way of bringing the war to a close.

The pleasant, bracing October weather has gone, and we are now treated almost daily to a drizzling rain, the most uncomfortable weather imaginable for campaigning, yet the sanitary condition of the army continues good.

E. A. PAUL.

The Weather—"Fair Play"—"H. S. H." —Brig.-Gen. Devin—A Remarkable Dog—The Spirit of our Wounded Soldiers.

MARTINSBURGH, Friday, Nov. 4, 1864.

This morning the warm genial sun and wind has cleared away the weeping storm-clouds that hung over us like a pall yesterday and last night, to the discomfort of everybody, and all is bright over head; but little can be said in favor of mother-earth, for she is very muddy and locomotion is a serious task for both man and horse.

News from the extreme front up to 3 o'clock P. M. yesterday represents everything quiet there, and to all appearances is likely to remain so for some time; but then, in war, appearances are so deceptive sometimes, that it is impossible to tell what a day may bring forth.

PERSONAL.

I perceive by a note signed "H. S. H.," in the TIMES of Oct. 27, that I am accused of giving Gen. CUSTER credit for guns captured by Gen. DEVIN. Had the TIMES published the official documents forwarded with the letter containing the alleged cause of complaint, I should have been exculpated from all suspicion of showing any partiality in the matter. In my account of the Cedar Creek battle, forwarded during the night following, at the same time the official dispatches were sent, (but which it appears never was published in the TIMES,) I therein gave Gen. DEVIN credit for twenty-one guns—the number his own officers claimed. In my subsequent letter, which was published on the 27th, I stated just what was communicated to me officially in regard to the guns, and sent copies of the official documents as authority for correcting the statement made in the previous letter. I am the last person in the world who would knowingly in any way attempt to do anything toward depriving Gen. DEVIN of all due credit in this or any other matter, for no man more appreciates the "Old War-Horse" of the First Cavalry Division. Alone and unaided, by constant attention to duty and hard fighting, he has worked himself up to the enviable position he now occupies.

In connection with this matter, it should be stated that where the "*Twenty-ninth* New-York Cavalry" appears in my letter above referred to, it should read "*Ninth* New-York Cavalry," commanded by Col NICHOLS. There is no Twenty-Ninth Regiment of New-York Cavalry, I believe, and in one place, instead of "Newtown," it should read "Middletown." There was no fighting anywhere near Newtown on the 19th of October.

A REMARKABLE DOG.

Nearly every company, certainly every regiment, in the service has a pet of some kind or other. It matters not whether the object of their affection be dog, cat, possum, cow or horse, whatever it is, the brute is loved by all, and woe be to the outsider who dares to insult or injure one of these pets. More personal encounters have been brought on between soldiers about some pet animal than in any other way. Occasionally these pets become great heroes in their way, and then they become general favorites with the whole army. I have before me a photograph of one of this kind, known as dog "Jack." As his history is not devoid of interest, I give it here. "Jack" served a regular term with Niagara Fire Insurance Engine Company in Pittsburgh, Penn., before the war broke out, and when volunteers were called to put down this rebellion, several members of Niagara Company entered the service in the One Hundred and Second Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Jack, no doubt prompted by patriotic impulses, came into the field with some of his old friends, and he can to-day produce as clean a record as any other dog. He was at the siege of Yorktown, battle of Williamsburgh, Fair Oaks, battle of the Pickets, Malvern Hill, (where he was wounded,) first and second Fredericksburgh; was captured at Salem Church, after which he was exchanged and returned to the regiment, and in the battle of Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, he was again taken prisoner by the enemy early in the morning, while on duty at division headquarters, but was recaptured again when Gen. SHERIDAN made that famous advance at 4 o'clock P. M. "Jack" now runs on three legs, but in other respects he seems as agile as ever, and wears his honors as meekly as becometh a good dog.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

Writing of the One Hundred and Second Pennsylvania, reminds me that this regiment is considered one of the reliable commands, and therefore being always foremost in the fight, has lost severely. On May 4, this regiment had 490 men, and in the Wilderness fights lost in killed and wounded 350 men. Subsequently 250 recruits were received, making a total of 740. Of this number 537 have been killed, wounded or are missing.

THE SPIRIT OF WOUNDED MEN.

The spirit by which our troops are animated on the battle-field was never more strongly illustrated than during the last battle in this valley. All will remember how the camp was surprised, how speedily the exultant enemy overrun the ground, and the demoralizing effect of such a state of things, every one can imagine. Hundreds of wounded remained where they fell, and were found when the Union hosts again swept over the spot in that grand advance of the whole line. As the scene of the strife in early morning was reached, our wounded and dying scattered about in every direction over the ground, gave cheer after cheer for the stars and stripes and with many this was the last effort of life, and they died contented in the hour of victory. Stumbling over one poor fellow in the camp of the Nineteenth Corps, after nightfall, who was mortally wounded, he anxiously inquired if we had *really* gained a victory, and when answered in the affirmative, he said: "then I am content to die." While men are animated by such a spirit of devotion to their flag and country, there is every reason to feel assured of ultimate success.

E. A. PAUL.

Arrival of Deserters and Unionists—Fortunate Escape of a Wagon-train Eight Miles Long—Union Foraging in the Valley, &c.

MARTINSBURGH, Saturday, Nov. 5, 1864.

All quiet at the front yet. A few deserters from the rebel army come in every day. Most of the men recently arrived are those who have families or property within our lines. Upon taking the oath of allegiance, they immediately go North. One Union man has just arrived here who made his escape disguised in his wife's clothing. The rebels were bent upon murdering him, but he fortunately escaped from their clutches. It costs something in rebeldom to be loyal, and those who are truly so seem ready to make any sacrifice necessary for the triumph of the Union cause; but it is enough to make one shudder to hear of the atrocious acts of cruelty committed by the enemy upon those persons who have been true to the flag, and reflect what fearful punishment is in store for them after the war is over. Men who have been wronged by their former neighbors, now in arms against them, have long accounts to settle; the outlaws never will let an opportunity pass to wipe out old grievances. I believe if MOSBY and his men should all come in and take the oath of allegiance, that half of them would be killed on sight by those they have heretofore outraged. There can never be any peace between such men—it will be war to the knife.

A wagon train eight miles long reached here yesterday from the front. The train, through some misunderstanding, came to Winchester without any escort. Two Quartermasters with the train were put under arrest for thus exposing the train. Fortunately the enemy did not discover its unprotected condition.

A reconnoissance a few days ago revealed the fact that the enemy's pickets are only advanced as far as a little stream a few miles south of Woodstock. EARLY still remains at Newmarket. It is more than surmised that EARLY cannot procure transportation enough to venture upon a movement down the Valley. Destroying all the forage in the Valley interferes very seriously with EARLY's campaigning.

In the Luray Valley the enemy's advance is at Milford, twelve miles south of Front Royal. There is scarcely any picket firing at any point of our line.

The army Quartermasters continue the search for forage all about the Valley north of Cedar Creek, and a large quantity is brought in every day by the wagons belonging to the different commands. Occasionally these parties are fired upon, mostly by citizens, it is believed, who immediately run away, so that it rarely occurs that any person is injured.

A detachment with ambulances visited Woodstock this week, and recovered eight severely wounded men, who had been necessarily left there for treatment. They represent that the rebels treated them kindly, and had even furnished them with some articles of underclothing.

Among the other articles found in abundance in this Valley, is plug tobacco. This is seized as contraband, for the reason that it was sent here for the use of the Confederate army. Tons of this tobacco has been seized and issued to the soldiers.

E. A. PAUL.

THE ST. ALBAN'S RAID.

Proceedings in Montreal—Failure to Secure the Release of the Rascals.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MONTREAL, Thursday, Nov. 3, 1864.

Since Friday the counsel for the raiders have been indefatigable in their efforts to procure their release, but thus far they have been decided failures.

On Saturday HUTCHINSON was brought before Judge BADGLEY, of the Superior Court, on a habeas corpus, in order to be relieved from his commitment by Recorder SAXTON. The judge discharged him upon certain informalities on that commitment, but he was immediately taken into custody on a warrant from Judge COURSOL, on the Extradition Treaty.

Yesterday morning an application for habeas corpus, in behalf of SAMUEL EUGENE LACKEY and thirteen associates, was presented to Judges AYLUM, MONDELET and DRUMMOND, of the Court of Queen's Bench then sitting in Chambers. This was based on the alleged informality of Judge COURSOL's warrant of commitment of the prisoners, in not stating at what time they were to be brought up for examination. After hearing the counsel for the prisoners, Messrs. ABBOTT & KERR, the learned court denied the application without even hearing the counsel against it.

At 10 A. M. to-day the prisoners were brought into court, and the examination of witnesses for proof of identification, and the crimes charged against the raiders, was commenced.

Mr. LAFLAMME, one of the counsel for the prisoners, raised the point that Mr. ED. CARTER, Q. C., Clerk of the Crown, could not take part in the case, it being contrary to the force of the statutes of Lower Canada, which deny to any public notary, or clerk of the courts, the right to act as advocate or counsel, he being custodian of the records. Mr. CARTER contended that this statute only applied to civil cases, and also that he had authority from Attorney-General CARTIER for his appearing in this case. Judge COURSOL reserved his decision until to-morrow morning, but in the meantime suffered Mr. CARTER to proceed with the examination of witnesses.

The first witness was ALBERT SOWLES, Cashier of the First National Bank of St. Alban's, who testified that on the afternoon of Oct. 19, C. M. WALLACE and another person, not yet arrested, came into his bank. WALLACE approached him, drew a revolver, cocked it and said, "You are my prisoner, and if you offer any resistance I will shoot you dead." Two other persons then entered the bank, (one of whom he identified as JOSEPH McGROTY,) and, in obedience to the orders of WALLACE, went to the bank safe, which was open, and robbed it of the funds it contained, which embraced $9,000 in New-England bills and greenbacks, $29,000 in United States Treasury Notes, 7 3-10's, $14,000 of five per cent. Legal-tender Notes, and $1,000 in six per cent. Legal-tenders, making a total of $53,000. All this property they left the bank with, but took no private property, such as private papers deposited there by different parties for safekeeping. They also informed Mr. SOWLES that they were there on behalf of the Confederate States, and in retaliation for acts committed by Gen. SHERMAN. Mr. SOWLES also testified to his being taken to the green and ordered to remain there under pain of death if he should endeavor to escape. He further swore to the stealing of horses and the shooting of Mr. HUNTINGTON. His cross-examination takes place this afternoon.

The prisoners have manifestly changed in appearance since I saw them at St. John. They are better dressed, look quite anxious, and seemed to feel keenly their grave situation. HUTCHINSON, the last one captured, wears spectacles and acts like a Presbyterian minister. He is said to be the biggest villain among them. Lieut. YOUNG is suffering from a lame ankle, and sits below the remainder of his comrades in an easy chair.

The prisoners' counsel are contesting the case inch for inch, and evidently mean to make a long and bitter fight, still the opinion of the wisest here is there is little or no doubt that they will be given up to our authorities.

ASHBURTON.

Thanksgiving Dinner for the Soldiers and Sailors.

The undersigned, a Committee appointed at a meeting held at the Union League Club House, appeal to the people of the North to join them in an effort to furnish to our gallant soldiers and sailors, a good Thanksgiving dinner. We desire that on the twenty-fourth day of November there shall be no soldiers in the Army of the Potomac, the James or the Shenandoah, and no sailor in the North Atlantic Squadron who does not receive tangible evidence that those for whom he is periling his life, remember him. It is hoped that the armies at the West will be in like manner cared for by those nearer to them than we. It is deemed impracticable to send to our more Southern post.

To enable us to carry out our own undertaking, we need the active coöperation of all loyal people in the North and East, and to them we confidently appeal. We ask primarily for donations of *cooked* poultry and other proper meats, as well as for mince pies and for fruit. If any person is so situated as to be unable to cook the poultry or meat, we will receive it uncooked. To those who are unable to send donations in kind, we appeal for generous contributions in money. Will not every wife who has a husband, every mother who has a son, every sister who has a brother, serving in the armies or navies of the Union, feel that this appeal is to her personally, and do her part to enable us to accomplish our undertaking? Will not all who feel that we have a country worth defending and preserving, do something to show those who are fighting our battles that they are remembered and honored?

We will undertake to send to the front all donations in kind that may reach us on or before Nov. 20, and to see that they are properly and equally distributed. They should be wrapped in white paper boxes, and addressed to GEO. W. BLUNT, Getty's Building, Trinity-place, New-York. If uncooked, it should be so marked on the outside of the box, and a list of the contents should accompany the box. Poultry, properly cooked, will keep ten days. None should be sent which has been cooked prior to Nov. 14. Uncooked poultry or meat should reach us on or before Nov. 18, that it may be cooked here.

Contributions in money should be sent to THEODORE ROOSEVELT, Treasurer, No. 94 Maiden-lane, or to any member of the Committee.

The time is short, and we trust no one will wait to be personally solicited. Will not some person in every city and town of the North and East, volunteer, however, to canvass his own city or town?

The American, Adams, Harnden, United States, National, Kingsley, Hope and Long Island Express Companies, have generously offered to transmit to this city, free of charge, all boxes addressed as above, and it is not doubted that other express companies will do the same.

Executive Committee.—Charles H. Marshall, George W. Blunt, Stephen Hyatt, Jackson S. Schultz, Parker Handy, Levi A. Dowley, Theodore Roosevelt, George Bliss, Jr., Jonathan Sturges, Le Grand B. Cannon, William E. Dodge, Horace Greeley, Wm. Lee, William C. Bryant, Rush C. Hawkins, Henry J. Raymond, A. R. Wetmore, W. G. Lambert, T. R. Butler, Timothy G. Churchill, Thomas H. Faile, George C. Ward, Thomas D. Dale, W. R. Vermilye, John D. Jones, Francis M. French, Edward Walker, Robert Bliss, John E. Williams, E. Nye.

Chairman.—Charles H. Marshall.

Chairman of Executive Committee.—Geo. W. Blunt.

Treasurer.—Theodore Roosevelt.

Secretary.—George Bliss, Jr.

The following letter from Commodore ROGERS is interesting in this connection.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.

DEAR BLUNT: It is proposed by the good gentlemen of this city to send a Thanksgiving dinner to the Army of the Potomac, and to the fleet in James River.

The thought is a grand one, not that the mere food is of so much value, though that is very important to the thousands of hungry men who will receive it, but the comfort of knowing that the people eating their Thanksgiving dinners at home, think not only of their friends in the army, but as well of those of that gallant body who have no friends and no ties of kindred to make them remembered. Sailors are cosmopolitan in their habits; they are acquainted in every port, and have a home nowhere. To the most of them no family ties are known. They have outlived, away from home, the offices of kindred. If now to these hermits on the blockade the committee could send a Thanksgiving dinner, the food would be far more valuable than its mere money's worth.

No Sanitary Commission extends its aid to them, no friends send to the greater part of them delicacies by Adams Express. They are shut off in a degree from intercourse with the rest of the world. It would be particularly grateful to these men to know that their course has raised up for them friends whom in days of peace they never knew, that though seemingly alone, warm sympathies are extended to them in their loneliness.

What I propose is, that every vessel of the blockading fleet on our coast have a Thanksgiving dinner sent. If it shall arrive after the regular Thanksgiving dinner, it will not be the less acceptable to men to whom any dinner, fresh from New-York, will be a matter of Thanksgiving. The means of doing this are always provided, so far as transportation is concerned, since supply steamers run regularly.

Yours, &c., JOHN RODGERS.

GEO. W. BLUNT, Esq.

Amusements.

Mr. MARETZEK's season terminated on Saturday, when "Lucrezia Borgia" was sung at the matinée. There was a large and fashionable attendance, and the performance gave general satisfaction. The Academy will remain closed during the present week. On Monday, the 14th, the second season of eighteen nights commences. "Don Sebastian" will be one of the earliest novelties.

The first concert of the Philharmonic Society of New-York, inaugurating the twenty-third season, was given at the Academy of Music, on Saturday evening. The attendance was good. We have long ceased to record those brilliant gatherings which, in former years, rendered a pilgrimage to the amphitheatre neither unusual or disagreeable. The lower portion of the Academy is now amply sufficient to accommodate the friends of the Society. Remembering that the subscription has been raised from five to eight dollars, and that the management promises to be rather tamer this season than usual, we were surprised to see an attendance which, although not overwhelming, was, after all, more than the Society deserves. Fashion befriends this money-grubbing corporation; and, whilst such is the case, it is useless to grumble at the inertion of its numbers, or their greed for larger dividends. It is worth while remembering, however, that the Brooklyn Philharmonic Society, with a picked orchestra of sixty performers, and a constant succession of first-class singers, charges but six dollars for the season.

The programme opened with BEETHOVEN's Eroica Symphony, which was finely played, especially the superb *Marcia funebre.* The quick movements, however, were not always interpreted with clearness—the result, we suppose, of a very positive acceleration of time, and of a desire for new readings. The overture to "Oberon" was played deliciously. Finally, "Les preludes" was heard once more, and played the audience out of the house. The programme, it will be perceived, was not remarkable for its freshness. It was received with nonchalance by the audience. The soloists alone had the merit of arousing the listeners to a sense of their responsibility. Mr. S. B. MILLS played a charming polonaise by WEBER, (opus 72 in E)—a work of no especial importance, perhaps, but exquisitely melodious and fanciful and eminently popular. We need scarcely say that Mr. MILLS rendered it faultlessly, and was twice called out by a delighted audience. The second solo was performed by Mr. THEODORE THOMAS, a worthy and prominent member of the Society, who, we are glad to find, is at length acknowledged to be able to play the fiddle. The piece was MENDELSSOHN's concerto (opus 64 in E,) and the three rather long movements were interpreted with great power and precision. Mr. THOMAS produces a fine tone, stops absolutely in tune, and plays without any affectation of sentiment. He was completely successful. Mr. CARL BERGMANN conducted. The next concert takes place on the 17th of December, under the direction of Mr. THEODORE EISFELD.

The "Rose of Castile," the latest novelty at the Olympic, has been received with marked favor by Mrs. JOHN WOOD's patrons, and is evidently destined to take a permanent place in the *repertoire* of the establishment. It is a bright trifle, neatly extracted from BALFE's opera, with a pleasant fringe of melody, a good deal of charming scenery, and no end of brilliant dresses. Lightness and variety being the order of the day at the Olympic, we can conceive of no more agreeable addition to the stock than this dazzling little episode of Spanish romance. The libretto of the opera is in itself good. Nothing has been added to it in the present version, except a better flow of dialogue. The two acts of which it is composed are ingeniously constructed. The situations are amusing. The language, without any literary effort, is funny. Great care has been expended on the *mise-en-scene* and costumes. Both are singularly meritorious. Mrs. JOHN WOOD appears in three dresses, each rivaling the other in elegance. She is alternately the dainty peasant girl *Jacinta*, and the resplendent Queen of the Marcians. Nothing can exceed her coquetry in the first phase of the character, except her dignity in the second. Regarded as a whole, the performance is piquante and picturesque—precisely the kind of performance that the habitués of the Olympic expect and require. The general cast of the piece is also good. Mr. HOLSTON in the comic part is excellent, despite the adverse iterations of the lines that are intrusted to him. Mr. T. B. BERRY, as the arch-conspirator, looked as if he would not only dethrone his Queen, but sign dead soldier ballots if necessary. It was observed that he did not relax the rigor of his features for a moment during the entire evening. Mr. RINGOLD, as *Don Manuel*, was acceptable, but he was also uneasy and occasionally demonstrative. Mrs. GILBERT, as the *Countess*, was good. It would not detract from the merit of this lady's performance, if the scene where she is carried out by domestics, and makes a profuse demonstration with her feet, were omitted. Such physical delusions belong to pantomime rather than comedy.

Mr. THOMAS BAKER has arranged the incidental music with decided skill. It is taken from the opera, and forms one of the most agreeable features of the play. The laughing trio, (sung by Mrs. JOHN WOOD and Miss LOUISA MYERS, with a feeble cacchination by Mr. RINGOLD,) was encored; also a silly ballad by Miss MYERS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The performance of "Don Giovanni" Wednesday night was, in all respects, excellent. It is customary to hastily present this work at the end of each season, and the result is generally such as to make us lament that the custom prevails—to exclaim, with the Prince of Denmark, "'tis a custom more honored in the breach than the observance." With peculiar gratification, therefore, we note Mr. MARETZEK's praiseworthy effort to reverse this bad habit of the past. Without any unnecessary amount of preliminary puffing, he has given us one of the best performances of MOZART's *chef d'œvres* we have had at the Academy for many years. The orchestra was unusually clean and efficient, and the chorus—what little it had to do—was prompt and vigorous. The Liberty exclamation at the end of the first act was strong enough to create a revolution—but it failed to do so. The distribution was unusually strong. Mme. ZUCCHI sang with spirit and acted finely. The part of *Donna Anna* became almost interesting in her hands. Miss KELLOGG was, as heretofore, a charming *Zerlina*, and Mdlle. MORENSI gave unusual importance to the part of *Donna Elvira.* Signor BELLINI and Signor SUSINI were good in their respective *rôles*—both gentlemen acting with unusual spirit. Signor LOTTI was not in voice, but sang neatly and with good taste. Signor DUBREUL contributed to the completeness of the caste by an amusing performance of *Masetto.*

John Jay on the Election.

Mr. JOHN JAY's address, delivered before the Union Campaign Club of East Brooklyn, has been published in pamphlet form. It is an able discussion of the great issue now before the country, in its bearings, both domestic and foreign. The following brief extracts have point and force to them:

MR. WINTHROP'S ARGUMENT IGNORING THE PLATFORM.

On Thursday last I read an elaborate and ingenious speech by an accomplished statesman of Massachusetts, Hon. ROBERT C. WINTHROP, and it contains much with which all loyal men will agree; but Mr. WINTHROP conveniently shirks entirely the great issue of peace or war presented in the Chicago and Baltimore platforms, the issue upon which the Presidential contest is to be and ought to be decided. Indeed, in his previous effort at New-York, where he was associated, I think for the first time, with Mr. ISAIAH RYNDERS and the "friends" of Gov. SEYMOUR, Mr. WINTHROP treated Gen. McCLELLAN as if he had been an independent candidate, at liberty to make his own platform, and choose in all things his own policy: instead of being one of two candidates designated together to execute a certain line of policy, most deliberately marked out and unanimously adopted by the great representative convention by whom they were nominated. Mr. WINTHROP referred to the convention and the platform in a tone of sarcasm which was doubtless perfectly sincere, declaring that he did not hold McCLELLAN "responsible for any equivocal or unequivocal words of Chicago Conventions which malicious partisans may attempt to assert to his injury," and that his supporters for the Presidency are "not to be scared from their position by any paper pellets of the brain, wise or otherwise, which ever came from the midnight sessions of a resolution committee in the hurly-burly of a political convention."

It is perhaps natural that Mr. WINTHROP, with his social and political associations as a New England Whig, should regard with the deep contempt he so unmistakably expresses the Democratic body that met at Chicago and the platform that they so carefully constructed; but as a somewhat recent member of the party, his interpretations are perhaps hardly entitled to the same weight as those, for instance, of his elder brother in the Democratic faith, the Hon. FERNANDO WOOD, and that gentleman gives us plainly to understand that, whatever may be Gen. McCLELLAN's private views, Mr. GEO. B. McCLELLAN, the nominee for the Presidency, acknowledges himself the creature of the Chicago Convention, and will faithfully execute the policy he was chosen to fulfill. That is the understanding of Gov. SEYMOUR, who said, at Milwaukee, "I think our candidate an able man, but no matter, for we fight this battle on *the general issue*; and Gen. McCLELLAN in his letter recognizes the fact that he cannot accept the nomination without distinctly accepting the platform; for, after expressing his views, he says, "Believing that the views I have expressed are the views of the Convention, I accept the nomination."

A moment's reflection may satisfy Mr. WINTHROP that the bare insinuation that Mr. McCLELLAN, if elected, is capable of repudiating the peace policy on the strength of which he had received the votes of the Peace Democrats who nominated him at Chicago, is more injurious to his reputation and more insulting to his honor, both as a soldier and a gentleman, than any charge that has as yet been preferred by the most bitter of his opponents.

The rule on this point with the Democratic party is absolutely imperative. Mr. BUCHANAN, after his nomination on the Cincinnati platform, said: "*I must square my conduct to that platform, and insert no new plank, nor take one from it.*"

Thus, whatever Mr. McCLELLAN's private views, he is as much bound to carry out the policy of the platform as Mr. PENDLETON would be, who has said:

"If you find conciliation impossible—if your differences are so great that you cannot or will not settle them—then, gentlemen, let the seceding States depart in peace; let them establish their government and empire, and work out their destiny according to the wisdom which God has given them."

Now, as Mr. WINTHROP, if he votes for Gen. McCLELLAN must vote also for Mr. PENDLETON—for they are inseparable on the electoral ticket: I do not quite see the consistency between the sentiments he expresses in favor of another draft, if a draft be necessary, and of paying taxes and raising loans to maintain the supremacy of the Government, and the vote he proposes to give for a President and Vice-President pledged to an immediate cessation of hostilities. Indeed, the policy of the Democratic party has not been strikingly consistent. For two years their persistent demand was for a more vigorous prosecution of the war; and now that they have got it, they demand that it shall not be prosecuted at all.

THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT AND LAIRD'S IRON-CLADS.

All the international law and diplomatic skill of Mr. ADAMS availed nothing toward convincing the British Government that they were bound in honor to protect us from LAIRD's iron-clads, and that our clear right to the enforcement of a fair neutrality depended on the law of nations, and could not be in the least abridged by the insufficient provisions of their own statutes.

On the 1st of September, 1863, Earl RUSSELL wrote to Mr. ADAMS announcing the deliberate decision of the British Government upon the matter, and in a tone that intimated that the correspondence was concluded:

"Under these circumstances and having regard to the entire insufficiency of the depositions to prove any infraction of the law, her Majesty's Government are advised that they cannot interfere in any way with these vessels."

Mr. ADAMS replied on the 5th September; "It would be superfluous in me to point out to your lordship that this is *war.*" This "superfluous" suggestion, this quiet reminder, affected me more than folios of arguments, and illumined Downing-street with a flood of light upon the dubious powers of the British Government. On the third day after it was written Mr. ADAMS received the following:

FOREIGN OFFICE, Sept. 8, 1863.

Lord RUSSELL presents his compliments to Mr. ADAMS, and has the honor to inform him that instructions have been issued which will prevent the departure of the two iron-clad vessels from Liverpool.

The voluminous correspondence of the State Department, interesting as it is, contains few letters so interesting and so instructive as these pithy notes. No great Power of Europe is to be driven from a course of action which it regards as beneficial to its own interests, however detrimental it may be to us, by the most eloquent appeals to international affection, or the most convincing references to GROTIUS and VATTEL. Regret as we may that Governmental Cabinets are swayed by other than the holiest considerations of Christian duty; and the fact remains written in the diplomacy of every nation, not excepting our own, that the conduct of one Power to another is measured less by theoretic doctrines of duty and honor than by its idea as to the point of endurance to which it will be perfectly safe to go; and it is fair to them and ourselves, that upon this point, so far as our nation is concerned, there should be henceforth no mistake. We are the judges of our own rights and our own honor; and of our readiness and ability to defend them there should never be a question. Had England been sooner told, "this is war," the "290" would never have escaped from Liverpool. England would have been spared that great scandal on her honor; the aggravating pile of claims now accumulating in Downing-street, for the outrages committed by the *Alabama*, and all the exasperation of feeling aroused by them in this country would have been saved.

Let the formula, capable as it is of simple variation, be preserved for occasional reminder in our diplomatic copy-book, as happily expressing that *ultima ratio* which is sometimes essential to the completeness of the diplomatic arguments, and which, when happily blended with them, tends to dissipate all lingering doubts, and to produce a prompt and profound conviction. In this struggle for national existence, promptness even in diplomacy becomes to us a military necessity, and, as we have seen in the case of the *Alabama*, delays are dangerous. Gen. DIX has furnished us with a simple rule to be applied at home: "If any man attempts to haul down the national flag, shoot him on the spot;" and so to every intermeddling of a foreign Government with our affairs, even though it be done at the instance of Northern renegades, like the peace Democrats who sought intervention from Lord LYONS, appearing as the tools and toadies of a foreign aristocracy, and reminding us of BENEDICT ARNOLD and his secret interview with the British agent, the most gentle diplomatic argument, against the outrage, may breathe at its close the spirit that animates the phrase, "it would be superfluous to point out to your Lordship that this is war."

Voices from the Bottles—A Strong Appeal for McClellan.

Travelers by the Erie Railroad who may chance to step into the Lackawaxen House in waiting for the cars, may see some curious specimens, both in life and print, of the sort of allies that now follow the banners of the Democratic leaders. Hanging on the wall of a low rum-drinking tavern, appears the following:

AN ACROSTIC.

V oice of the People,
O tard Brandy,
T om and Jerry,
E xtra Bourbon Whisky.

F rench Brandy,
O ld Ale,
R ye Whisky.

G in Cocktail,
E xtra Old Wine,
N ew Cider.

M ilk Punch,
A pple Jack,
C laret Punch,
C ognac Brandy,
L ondon Porter,
E xtra Old Holland Gin.
L ager Beer,
L ondon Brown Stout,
A mber Ale,
N ew Ale.

If the cause can be preserved in alcohol, there is yet hope for it.

The friend who communicates the above adds the statement, that when, last week, a large body of clergymen were passing over that portion of the road, and some one passed through the cars to get a vote from the passengers, and the McClellan ticket was found to be at a heavy discount, a Hibernian gentleman aboard was heard to observe: "Ye'll see a different vote from that, when the *dirt train* comes down." Thus will the working men from Ireland go to the polls to vote free labor down, and to give their indorsement to the Southern theory, that the common laborer is in his proper place when under a master.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Murder of a Policeman.

HE IS SHOT THROUGH THE HEAD BY A PRISONER —PROCEEDINGS ON THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

About 3 o'clock yesterday morning Policeman JOSEPH NULET, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, while in the act of taking a prisoner whom he had arrested for disorderly conduct to the Station-house, was shot in the head with a pistol, and almost instantly killed. The murderer immediately made his escape, and up to a late hour last night he had not been arrested. His name even is unknown. The deed was perpetrated in West Twenty-ninth-street, between Broadway and Fifth-avenue.

Coroner RANNEY yesterday afternoon impanneled a jury, and made an examination of several witnesses. The following is the substance of all that is important:

Peter Kehoe, of No. 111½ West Twenty-fourth-street, testified: I am a driver on the Sixth-avenue Railroad; I have known deceased three or four months; about 2 o'clock on Monday morning I fell asleep in Twenty-fourth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues; deceased awoke me and walked with me to the corner of Sixth-avenue; while we were there talking a woman, from No. 77 West Twenty-fourth-street, cried "watch;" deceased went to the house, and I followed him; we found two men there trying to burst in the shutters; deceased took hold of him and told him to go along with his friend or he would take him in; the man made some impudent reply, and the deceased arrested him; on the way to the station-house I followed; when in Twenty-ninth-street I heard two pistol shots fired; they were then between Broadway and Fifth-avenue; immediately after the man whom deceased had arrested ran past me with a pistol in his hand; he had not gone more than three feet past me when I hallooed "watch;" I was afraid to take hold of him for fear he would shoot me; when I got to the place where deceased was there were about four policemen around him; they took deceased to the station-house, where he died, in about fifteen minutes after; Mrs. Meadows, who keeps the house No. 77, and two or three others, were arrested by the police. I think I could recognize the man who shot deceased.

Dr. John Beach testified that he made a post-mortem examination on the body of Joseph Nulet, the deceased policeman; he found a pistol shot wound at the outer angle of the left eye; there were thickly studded powder marks around the wound; on opening the cavity of the skull, the ball was found to have entered the cranium at the middle meningeal artery, which it severed, entering the left lobe of the brain at its anterior inferior surface, passing upward and backward a distance of four inches to the surface of the brain, where the ball was found.

Josephine Johnston testified that she was employed as cook by Mrs. Meadows, at No. 77 West Twenty-fourth-street; between two and three o'clock yesterday morning, the bell of those premises was violently rung for some time; witness was on the first floor front room; when the bell rang she got up and opened the blind and saw two men at the door; one was about five feet four inches in height, and the other five feet eight or nine inches; the short one had light colored pants, dark vest and black frock coat, the other was dressed in dark clothes, and had on a silk hat; the short man seemed to be quite drunk, much more so than the other; it was the short man who made the most effort to get in; witness asked them what they wanted, and the short one said they wanted to get in, at the same time he asked for Miss Jenny; witness wanted them to go away, but they kept on ringing for at least a quarter of an hour. Soon after she heard some one working at the blinds at the front window, and presently the blinds flew open and the window sash was raised; witness shouted and ran up stairs crying "murder," as loud as she could; some one said about this time, "be quiet, the watch is here." Soon after Miss Jenny said "Joe has got him," thereby meaning that the policeman had got one of the two men above-mentioned. About a quarter of an hour later the bell rang again.

The further investigation of the case has been adjourned to procure testimony. The Twenty-ninth Precinct Police are making every effort possible to secure the murderer. Deceased was a native of this State, aged twenty-seven years, and resided at No. 61 West Twenty-ninth-street, where he has left a wife and two children. He is represented as having been a very faithful officer. KEHOE has been detained as a witness.

NEW-JERSEY.

ENTHUSIASTIC UNION MEETING IN HOBOKEN.—One of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings ever held in Hoboken, upon merely a common call, convened in Harmonia Hall, on Saturday evening. The large hall was densely crowded notwithstanding a torchlight procession which was parading the streets. The first speaker was Hon. EDGAR B. WAKEMAN, candidate for Congress in that district. Mr. GEORGE TERWILLIGER, of this city, followed, and in the course of an eloquent address, said: Let us imagine what would take place should such a misfortune occur as the election of McCLELLAN. He would no sooner be seated in the Presidential chair than the attempt to exhaust all the resources of statesmanship would be tried. An order would be at once issued to our Generals in the field to suspend hostilities. The heroes of many a well-fought field will be told, "Your services are no longer required. All your services have been of no avail. The war is a failure, and we don't want you any longer." Sadly and sorrowfully they will return to their homes, and Commissioners from the grim traitor will be sent to Washington. Then will commence the trial of exhausting all the resources of statesmanship, and after a long trial, sufficient to blind little Mac, the oily BENJAMIN will turn suddenly to him, and say, "It is no use McCLELLAN, you know you were elected upon the Chicago Platform, and that meant to give us our independence, and acknowledge our Confederacy, and you must do it. "Oh!" McCLELLAN will say, "I did not so understand it, and moreover, I have sent my armies home. You are taking me at a disadvantage." "I can't help it," BENJAMIN will say. "We were not foolish enough to send our army home. We have kept them together, and recruited them, and if you don't give us what we ask, we will send you whirling North, the same as your SHERIDAN sent our forces whirling up the Shenandoah Valley." McCLELLAN seeing the iron will of the ghastly traitor will submit. The Southern Confederacy will become an established fact—the old Union will be broken—the old flag will trail in the dust. This picture was so truthful that the audience rose to their feet and gave three cheers to the speaker. Mr. TERWILLIGER closed by exhorting his hearers to work faithfully for the cause, and if LINCOLN should be reëlected, the stars and stripes would again wave over the plains and savannahs of the South as proudly as of yore, and this great, free and glorious nation will exist until the strong angel, with one foot on sea and the other on land, shall swear by Him that liveth forever and ever, that time shall be no more.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 7, 1864.

$5,000	U. S. 6s. '81. R.	107	500	Erie Railway......	100⅞
13,000	U.S.6s, '81....C.	107	200	do.........s10	100⅞
6,000	do..........	107⅛	500	do..........	100⅞
2,000	U.S.6s,5-20s...C.		450	do..........	100⅞
	Small..........	101	700	Hud. Riv. R......	124
500	do..........	101	100	do.........b30	124
1,600	do..........	100⅞	400	do..........	123¾
10,000	do..........	100¾	500	do.........s30	123
25,000	do...new iss.	100⅞	100	do..........c	123⅛
2,000	do..........	100⅞	100	do..........c	123⅞
5,000	U. S. 6s, '65......	220	100	do..........	123¾
16,000	U. S. 10-40s..C.	94	200	do..........	123
6,000	do..........	94½	700	Ill. Cen. R....	128
97,000	U.S.6s, 1 yr. C..	95⅝	100	do.........b10	128
1,600	Mich. 6s. '78....	100	500	do..........	127¾
1,000	Mo. 6s, issued to		500	do..........	127½
	H.&St.J.R....	86	200	Canton Co........	34⅞
10,000	O. & M. Cer....	40¾	2000	Reading R........	136
20,000	do.......b30	41	100	do..........	135¾
20,000	do..........	40¾	2000	do..........	135¾
10,000	do..........	40½	200	do.........s30	135⅜
1,000	Mich.C.8 ₱c.old.	125	500	do.........b30	135⅜
1,500	Mich. Cen. 8's,		200	do.........b10	135½
	New Loan......	129¾	1300	do..........	135¼
3,000	Ill. Cen. R.Bs..	120	100	do.........s30	135
4,000	C.,B.&Q.8s.lsv..	123	1000	do..........	135
2,000	Dl.,Lac.&W.2 M	116	500	Mich. Cen. R......	129
1,000	To.&W. 1 M.Ex.	100	400	do..........	128
5,000	Miss. & Mo.L.G.	68	3500	M. S. & N. I......	73¾
5	Corn Ex. Bank..	108	300	do.........b3	74
400	Cleve. & Pitts....	107⅛	400	do.........b10	74
200	do..........	107½	700	Chi. & N. W.....	45⅛
99	Del.&Hud.C.Co..	203	700	do..........	45⅛
50	Penn. Coal Co....	204	300	Chi. & N.W.Pref.	82
100	Cum. Coal Pr.....	51¾	200	do..........	81⅞
200	Quick M. Co......	83	500	do..........	81⅞
100	do.........b30	83¼	200	Cleve. & Tol......	113⅛
300	Wyom.V. Coal....	45	300	do..........	113
150	Copake Iron M....	4	200	Chi. & R. I. R......	101
100	Mar. Mining Co..	37	100	do.........b10	101
300	do..........	36½	100	do.........b15	101¼
200	do..........	36	100	do.........s30	100⅞
800	do..........	35¾	300	do..........	100⅞
250	do..........	35¼	1300	do..........	100⅞
300	N. Y. Cen........	127	11	M.&P.du C. 1st Pr.	111
500	do.........s10	126¾	2000	P., Ft. W. & C.....	104
50	do..........	126⅞	300	do..........	104¼
50	do..........	126⅞	500	do..........	104½
100	do.........b10	127	300	do.........b15	105
100	do.........b7	127	50	Alt. & T. H. Pref..	75⅝
100	Chic. & Alt. R.....	88	100	Chi. & Alt. R.Pr..	92

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.C.	100⅞	1200	Reading R........	136
20,000	do...new iss.	100⅞	100	Mich. Cen. R......	129¾
5,000	do..........	101	400	do..........	130
15,000	U. S. 6s,1Yr..C.	95½	200	Clev. & Pitts......	107⅜
10,000	O.& M. Cer....,	40⅞	500	Chic.&N.W.R......	46
10,000	do..........	40½	100	M. S. & N. I. R.....	74¾
300	Canton Co........	34½	100	do.........b30	76⅛
100	Quick. Min. Co.....	84½	300	do..........	75
100	Mar. Min. Co.....	36	100	do.........b10	75⅝
300	do.........b10	36	50	Ill. Cen. R......	128⅜
100	do.........b10	36¼	100	do..........	128
50	Penn. Coal Co.....	202½	50	Chi. & N.W.Pr.....	83
350	N. Y. Cen. R.......	125¾	200	do..........	82⅝
100	Erie Railway......	100⅞	200	do..........	82⅞
500	do..........	100⅞	100	Clev.& Tol.	113⅛
200	do..........	100⅞	100	Ch. & R.I. R......	100⅞
100	do..........	100⅞	200	do.........b10	101
100	do.........b30	101⅛	150	Pitts.Ft. W. & C....	104
50	Hud. Riv. R......	123⅞	100	do..........	104⅛
200	do..........	124			

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$4,000	U.S.6s,5-20s. C.		700	Cleve. & Tol.....	113⅜
	New Loan....	100⅞	400	Chi. & R. I. R......	99⅞
10,000	O. & Miss. Cer.	40	200	do..........c	99⅞
10,000	do..........	39⅞	200	do..........c	99⅞
15,000	do..........	39⅞	100	do..........c	99⅞
10,000	do.........b3	39⅞	500	do.........b3	99⅞
300	Erie R........	101⅛	600	do..........c	99⅞
100	do..........	101¼	600	do.........b5	99⅞
100	do.........b3	100⅞	100	Chi. & N. W. R...	45⅜
100	do.........s3	100⅞	100	do..........c	45⅜
200	do..........c	100⅞	100	do.........b3	45⅜
100	Hudson R. R......	122⅞	100	P. F. W. & C......	103⅛
200	Reading R......	134¼	100	do.........b3	103⅜
1000	do.........s3	134¼	200	do.........s3	103⅜
1000	do..........c	134⅛	100	Chi. & N.W.Pr.....	81⅜
100	Mich. Cen. R.....c	127¾	100	do.........s3	81⅜
200	M. S. & N. I.....s3	74⅞	100	do..........	81¼
200	do..........	73⅞	1500	do.........s3	81⅜
100	do..........c	73⅞	100	do..........	81⅞
600	do..........	74	400	do.........b3	81⅜
400	do..........c	74	100	do.........b3	81¾
600	do.........s3	73⅞	50	do..........c	81¾
200	do..........c	73⅞	100	Mariposa Min....s3	36
200	do..........	73⅞	900	do..........	36
200	do.........b3	74			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000	O. & M.Cer...s3	38½	300	Chi. & R. I. R.....	99
10,000	do..........	39	500	do.........s10	99
20,000	do..........	38⅞	200	do..........	98⅞
100	Erie R..........	100½	300	do..........	98¾
3400	do..........	100	500	do..........	98
200	do.........b3	100	100	do.........s3	98
400	do.........b5	100	100	do.........b3	98
700	do.........s3	100	400	do..........	97⅞
200	do.........b3	100⅛	100	do..........	97⅞
100	Hud. Riv. R......	122¾	100	Chi. & N. W......	44¼
100	do.........b3	123	200	do..........	44⅜
100	do.........s3	122½	600	do..........	44
200	do.........b3	122½	400	do..........	43¾
100	do.........s3	122¼	100	do.........b3	44
100	do..........	122	1100	Chi. & N.W.Pr....	79⅞
500	Reading R......s3	134⅛	100	do.........b3	79⅞
1000	do..........	134⅜	300	do.........s3	79⅛
200	do..........	134	600	do..........	80⅜
200	do.........b3	134	300	do.........s3	80
100	Mich. Cen. R....b3	127	500	do..........	80
100	M. S. & N. I..........	73¼	200	do..........	79⅞
1300	do..........	73	300	do..........c	79⅞
800	do..........	72⅞	300	P.,Ft. W. & C.....	100⅞
200	do.........b3	73⅛	100	do..........	100⅛
200	do..........	72¾	700	do..........	100
1700	do..........	72	300	do..........c	99⅞
800	do..........	71¾	200	do..........c	99½
100	Ill. Cen. R.......	128¼	700	do.........s3	99
100	do..........	126	700	do..........	98
100	do.........s3	126	200	Cum. Coal......	51¾
100	do..........	125¾	100	Quick. M. Co.....	83½
100	do.........s3	125¾	500	do..........	83⅞
200	Clev. & Pitts......	106⅞	200	do.........b5	83¼
700	do..........	106			

MONDAY, Nov. 7—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the old Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Nov. 5, 1864, present, in the aggregate, the following changes from the previous exhibit of Oct. 29:

Increase in Loans..........	$856,659
Increase in Specie..........	662,020
Decrease in Circulation..........	69,827
Increase in Undrawn Deposits..........	2,037,311

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, including also the Sub-Treasury balance at the close of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Nov. 7, 1863.	Nov. 5, 1864.	Oct. 29, 1864.
Capital..........	$69,722,508	$69,186,762	$69,186,762
Loans..........	193,436,841	187,378,510	186,521,351
Specie..........	28,783,281	21,740,327	21,078,307
Circulation..........	6,100,335	3,850,463	3,920,290
Gross Deposits.	236,072,310	234,225,977	224,819,407
Exchanges..........	76,573,117	80,305,574	72,936,315
Undrawn..........	159,499,193	153,920,403	151,883,092
In Sub-Trea'ry.	24,705,174	22,622,247	29,464,723

The Specie average on the present Associated Bank statement is increased nearly seven hundred thousand dollars. The currency deposits are also up about thirteen hundred thousand dollars; making together $2,037,311. There is also a partial increase in the Loans and Discounts.

The speculation of the past few days in the Gold Room, against a large supply of Gold out of the Treasury Office, and in excess of the export demand, bears somewhat heavily on the Money market, to-day. The differences paid to carry Gold from day to day are quite tempting to Money lenders, some of whom employ their balances in this way at the hazard of any sudden and rabid downward turn in the Gold Room. This operation is interfering with the steady ease of Money at call to the Stock Brokers, and there was a sharp demand on the Stock Exchange to-day, manifested by the anxiety to sell the Railways for call at the Early Board, and the subsequent inquiry for Money on the Street. The demand was not general from the Brokers, however, and was not felt among the Wall-street firms, whose chief dealings are in United States securities. It was understood that the Gold Room would be adjourned over Election Day, (to-morrow;) the rule being made absolute against the receipt and delivery of Gold to-morrow.

The price of Gold opened this morning at 245@244 ₱ cent., as against 244@243 on Satur day night. An attempt was made about 10:30 A. M. to realize on these rates, when the price suddenly dropped to 239@238½. The speculators for the rise then as quickly rallied the market to 245@244 ℘ cent. as at the opening.

The Stock Exchange was firm on the Government Gold bearing Stocks and on Treasury Certificates. On the Share list, however, there was less business than on Saturday, on the opening of the Board, and the market gradually felt the influence of the enhanced demand for Money, noticed above, and the same signs were apparent at the 1 o'clock Open Board. In the afternoon this feeling had apparently passed over, and the bidding at and after the Second regular Board was decidedly better. At 4 o'clock the following prices were made in comparison with Saturday afternoon. There is no adjournment of the Stock Exchange over Election Day, but the probability is, that the business of Tuesday, will be more or less restricted by the overshadowing interest in the political event of the day. At the latest hour the Railways gave way, as compared with the Second Board sales, and the market left off very heavy.

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 6s, 1881	106¾	107	Mich. Southern	77	72
U. S. 5-20's	106⅝	106¾	Illinois Cen.	130	125¼
N. Y. Central	127⅜	126	Pittsburgh	108	106
Erie	102⅛	100	Fort Wayne	106	100
Erie Preferred	105	103⅜	Rock Island	102	97¾
Hudson	122	122¾	Reading	137	133⅞
Canton	35	34½	Quicksilver	84	83½
Treas. Cer., new	95	95	Cum'land Coal	52⅝	51¼
Northwest	46	43½	Mariposa	37⅜	35¾
Ohio & M. Certfs	42	38⅜	N. West Pref.	84	79⅛

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Merchants	112	Shoe and Leather	98
Merchants' Exchange	98	Corn Exchange	103
State of New-York	115	Marine	150
Commerce	104	Commonwealth	100
Bank of the Republic	98		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	107	Alt. & T. H. 1sts	100
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	108	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	100
N. Y. Cen. Real Es.	105	Chi. & N. W. Int. B.	97¼
N. Y. C. 6s, subscript	105	Chi. & N. W. 1sts	97
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '74	118	L. & W. Bds	108
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con.	125	Del. L. & W. 1sts	108
Erie 1sts, '68	104½	Del. L. & W. 2ds	114
Erie 3ds, '83	117	Tol. & Wab. ext.	100
Erie 4ths, '80	112	Mil. & P. du Ch. 1sts	110½
Buff., N. Y. & E., '77	106	Chic. & Tol. S. F.	106
Harlem '69 & '73	110	N. J. Cen. 1sts	100
Harlem, S. F.	100	N. J. Cen. 2ds	112
Mich. Cen., '69 and '72	120	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2ds	115
Mich. new, '83	129	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 3ds	103
Chi., B. & Quincy	123	Chi. & Pitts. 4ths	83
Mich. S. 2ds	102	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	65
Mich. S. & N. Ind. S.F.	106	At. & G. W.	94
Illinois Cen.	120		

RAILWAY TRAFFIC—OCTOBER.

	Oct., 1864.	Oct., 1863.
Michigan Central	$408,886	$375,487
Michigan Southern	404,568	371,361
Rock Island	312,049	208,549
Cleveland and Toledo	183,649	140,013
Toledo and Wabasa	221,569	151,052
Chicago and Northwestern	708,714	551,122

The following National Banks were authorized during the week ending Nov. 5:

Name.	Location.	Capital.
First	Newcastle, Penn.	$150,000
Union Bank	Philadelphia	250,000
First	Angelica, N. Y.	100,000
Total capital during the week		$500,000

The amount of money issued to the National Banks during the week was	$1,765,920
Previously issued	58,684,184
National currency in circulation	$60,450,100

The following additional banks have been designated by the Secretary of the Treasury as depositories of the public money:

Name.	Location.
City National	Worcester, Mass.
Blackstone Bank	Boston, Mass.
First	Wilmington, Del.
Consolidation Bank	Philadelphia, Pa.

The following increased their capital stock during the same period:

Name.	Location.	Original Capital.	Present Capital.
First	Greenport, N. Y.	$50,000	$75,000
Winthrop Bank	Winthrop, Me.	50,000	75,000
First	Hallowell, Me.	50,000	60,000
First	Ellenville, N. Y.	120,000	170,000
First	Amesbury, Mass.	50,000	75,000
Total increase			$135,000
Capital added during the week			635,000
Previously authorized			104,746,070
Present capital			$105,381,070
Whole number of banks			564

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer United States, New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $1,332,884 87, including for customs, $87,691; on account of loan, $28,400; payments, $2,168,275 54; balance, $31,786,857 01.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 7—6 P. M.

Receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last: 12 bbls. Ashes, 19,342 bbls. Flour, 226 bbls. Corn Meal, 82,931 bush. Wheat, 14,817 bush. Corn, 118,906 bush. Oats, 14,817 bush. Rye, 25,642 bush. Barley, 2,154 packs. Provisions, and 70 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are dull and nominal, at $11 75 for Pots, and $13 for Pearls, ℘ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Is in very moderate request, including Java at 50c.@52½c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo at 43c.@45c.; Rio at 41c.@46c.; St. Domingo at 40c.@42c. ℘ ℔.

COTTON—Is in more request at rising prices; Middling, $1 27@$1 29 ℘ ℔. Sales and resales since our last, 850 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in pretty fair demand, at somewhat firmer prices. Sales since our last amount to 12,800 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 65@$10; poor to choice Extra State at $10 10@$10 60, chiefly $10 25@$10 40; and for November and December delivery, $10 50@$10 75; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, $10 95@$11 25 ℘ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$9 65	@10 00
Extra State	10 10	@10 60
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 20	@13 00
Extra Ohio round-hoop, shp'g brands	10 95	@11 25
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 25	@13 25
Extra Genesee	10 85	@13 25
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	10 50	@15 50

Southern Flour is rather unsettled to-day; sales since our last 800 bbls., at $10 85@$11 90 for poor to good, and $12@$15 for good to choice extra brands, and $14 25@$15 25 for Phœnix Mills, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is doing better; sales 500 bbls. Extra at $10 20@$12 50 ℘ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet, including fine and superfine, at $8 25@$9 50 ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is inactive and nominal.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in very moderate request and irregular in price. Sales 36,500 bushels, including Amber Western (nominally) at $2 43@$2 45; Red Western at $2 35@$2 40; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $2 28@$2 30; Milwaukee Club at $2 16@$2 25; Chicago Spring at $2 15@$2 18. Corn is in demand at higher prices; sales since our last, 37,500 bushels, at $1 68 for Mixed Western, ℘ bushel. Oats are salable and steady. We quote Canada at 87c.@88c.; Western at 90c.@91½c.; State at 89c.@90c., cash, ℘ bushel. Sales were also made of 9,200 bushels Rye at $1 52@$1 54; 50 bbls. medium Beans at $2 25.

HAY—North River is in demand at $1 25@$1 35 for Government and shipping, and $1 40@$1 55 for small lots for city use, ℘ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Are quiet yet steady at 15c.@35c. for inferior to choice one year, old, and 35c.@52½c. for new ℘ ℔.

MOLASSES—Is inactive to-day, including New-Orleans at $1 05@$1 25; Porto Rico, 90c.@$1 10; Cuba Muscovado, 75c.@90c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are dull to-day, including Resin (nominally) at $25@$37 ℘ 280 ℔s.; Tar, at $13@$16 ℘ bbl.; Spirits Turpentine at $2 10@$2 25 ℘ gallon.

OILS—Have been in less demand and rather unsettled, including Crude Whale at $1 35@$1 40; Crude Sperm at $2@$2 10; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 60; Unbleached Sperm at $2 20@$2 25; Linseed at $1 35; No. 1 Lard at $1 80@$1 95; Crude Petroleum at 45c.@46c.; Refined Petroleum at 83c.@85c. free and 68c.@70c. in bond, ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been offered freely today and has been in limited demand and at reduced prices. Sales to-day, 4,350 bbls., at $41 25@41 75 cash and regular; $41 25 for New Mess, cash, and $39@$40 for one year old Mess; $41@$42 50 for Prime Mess, the latter an extreme rate; $41 for Thin Mess, and $38 25@$39 for Prime; also $40 for New Mess, deliverable in December and January, seller's option, and $39 50 for do., deliverable in February; Cut Meats are in demand at 16½c.@18½c., for Shoulders, 17½c.@21c., for Hams; sales 210 pkgs.; 250 boxes Bacon were sold at 18c. for Cumberland Middles, deliverable in January and February, $19¼ for Long Cut Hams. Lard is a shade dearer; sales 2,200 tcs. and bbls., at 22c.@24½c. for poor to very choice, the latter an extreme. Old and New Beef is in fair demand at $19@$24 for Extra Mess, $14@$20 for Plain; sales 650 bbls.; also, 500 bbls., to arrive; Extra Mess, for all December delivery, at $24. Butter is in demand, closing at 42c.@55c. for poor to choice State, and 34c.@45c. for Western ℘ ℔. Cheese is selling to a fair extent at 15c.@22c., the latter for very choice, ℘ ℔.

SUGARS—Have been in moderate demand, at buoyant prices. Sales since our last 420 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at 17½c.@23c., and 920 bxs. Havana at 19½c.@26c. ℘ ℔. Refined Sugars have been in fair request, at 24¾c.@27¾c. ℘ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales to-day 116,000 ℔s., at 17⅞@18¼c. ℘ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales to-day 300 bbls., in lots, at $1 72@$1 73 ℘ gallon. Market heavy.

FREIGHTS—The supply of shiproom has been much reduced by the withdrawal of a number of vessels, chiefly American, to await the "return of better times." Hence, rates are firmer, yet business is quite limited. For Liverpool, the engagements included 50 tons Oil Cake, at 10s.; also, by steamer, 6,000 pkgs. Butter and Cheese, at 30s., and 400 bxs. Bacon, at 25s. For London—40 tons Mahogany, at 16s. For Bremen, by steamer, 4,000 bags Coffee, at 22s. 6d.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

CHAMBER OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN,
Saturday, October 29—1 o'clock, P. M.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON RETRENCHMENT AND REFORM.

The Special Committee on Retrenchment and Reform of the Board of Aldermen met, pursuant to adjournment. Present—Alderman John Hardy, Chairman, Aldermen John D. Ottiwell and Lewis R. Ryers.

Alderman Ottiwell—I am requested by the committee to state that the Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen, to whom was referred the communication from His Honor the Mayor, in reference to the delinquencies in the City Inspector's office, are now prepared to hear testimony in connection therewith, and they have decided to allow counsel to appear, both for His Honor the Mayor and the City Inspector, and if His Honor the Mayor desires, or anybody in connection with His Honor the Mayor desires, that any evidence shall be brought before the committee other than those affidavits, such testimony will come through the counsel that represents His Honor the Mayor.

The Chairman (Alderman Hardy)—I will state, also, on behalf of the Committee, that the testimony will be confined, on the present investigation, to the charges communicated by His Honor the Mayor in his communication of the 17th of October.

Mr. James R. Whiting (Counsel for the Mayor)—Does this Committee not intend to take up the charges against Mr. Boole contained in the paper of the 22d of October?

Alderman Hardy—I understand that the Committee will first take up the charges contained in the communication of the 17th of October. The testimony will be confined to that.

Mr. Whiting—I do not understand the Committee to say that they do not intend to take up the charges contained in the Communication of the 22d of October. My brother, Mr. Graham, who appears on the part of the City Inspector, has some suggestions to make before we proceed with the testimony.

Mr. John Graham, Counsel for the City Inspector—Before the committee decide how far they will go, we want to be heard in reference to the scope of this investigation. I had not the honor of being retained for Mr. Boole at the time of the last meeting, or I should have appeared then for the purpose of settling the preliminaries. We think that the committee had better determine with great deliberation how far they will entertain these charges, otherwise they will open flood-gates through which a perfect cataract of testimony will run, and the result will be to wear out all connected with this investigation, and not to promote any of the objects for which this committee was appointed. In the first place, we insist that any charges in which the City Inspector's Department should be invaded by this committee should be more definite than the charges here preferred. There is no person safe, no matter how spotless or unquestionable his testimony may be, if he can be subjected to an inquisitorial proceeding on charges as indefinite as these. It is very important, therefore, on the outset of this examination, that we should know precisely what they charge, so that evidence cannot be manufactured after the examination has progressed, to establish charges now not preferred. If there are any delinquencies, chargeable against the City Inspector or his department, they can be known now, and they can be preferred in plain English, and there is no necessity for covering them up in uncertain phraseology; and one aspect of our motion is that the charges shall be so definite that there can be no doubt about what is meant, either personally in reference to Mr. Boole, or of the department over which he presides. I submit also to this committee the question whether this committee are not bound to proceed according to the strictest rules of evidence. Instead of the attacking party being indulged with a great latitude, our judgement is that he should be restricted to the narrowest rules of evidence; for it is very questionable whether this committee has any legal jurisdiction at all. While we do not intend to raise this question before the committee, yet the object of this proposition is to let the committee know that witnesses may be paraded before them who may lie with perfect impunity, and without being subjected to any penalty whatever. If this is not a legal tribunal, then witnesses can be brought here to swear to any amount of falsehood, and they will be subjected to no penalty. It is a very serious question with the committee whether, if this is the case, they should not restrict the proceedings under any circumstances within the narrowest and closest rules of evidence. It may become necessary at a later stage of proceeding to submit to the Committee, in detail, the views which we entertain on the power of the Mayor to suspend, and which are somewhat different from those entertained by the learned counsel who represents the Mayor. As I understand it, the argument upon which he proceeds is this, that though by the law of 1863 the jurisdiction to try the City Inspector has been devolved upon the Governor of the State, still the power to suspend, which was given by the Charter of 1857, has not been removed from the Mayor, and that, therefore, the exercise of that is legal on the part of the Mayor. The exercise of that power of suspension on the part of the Mayor is the corner-stone of this proceeding. Now, I desire in the first place to call the attention of the Committee to two sections of the law of 1857, for my learned opponent has informed me that there is no design to enter far into this proceeding to-day, and that the day will be best occupied with the settling of preliminaries, so that, when we meet for business on another day, we will know where we stand, and be able to proceed without consuming time in the discussion of unnecessary objections. The nineteenth section of the amendments to the Charter of this city, passed in 1857, provides that "the Mayor, Comptroller, and Counsel to the Corporation shall each be elected by the electors of the city; the Mayor for the term of two years, the Counsel to the Corporation for the term of three years, and the Comptroller for the term of four years. The Comptroller shall be voted for on a separate ballot. The other heads of departments shall be appointed by the Mayor, with the advice and consent of the Board of Aldermen." Now, it is a rule of law, from which I am satisfied my antagonist will not differ, that where there is no provision for removal of an officer appointed by a body, the same body that gives him his official existence has the right to withdraw it from him, and that therefore if the Legislature had not prescribed the mode in which heads of departments should be removed from office, the power would reside with the same body who had the right to appoint originally. The twenty-first section of the amendments to the Charter provides, that "the other heads of the Executive Departments, except the officers of the Croton Aqueduct Board, shall hold their office for two years, and until the appointment of their successors. The Mayor shall have power to suspend for cause, during any recess of the Common Council, and by and with the consent of the Board of Aldermen, to remove any of the heads of departments, except the Comptroller and the Counsel to the Corporation," who are elective officers, "which suspension and the cause thereof, shall be communicated to the Common Council, if in session; and, if not, then at the first meeting thereof." Now, the object of giving the Mayor this power of suspension was because he, in connection with the Board of Aldermen, could remove an unworthy head of department from office, or the Board of Aldermen by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected, could remove the head of a department even without the concurrence of the Mayor. Now, this was the law in 1857, and the question before this Committee now is, how far the Legislature of 1863 has divested the Mayor and the Board that appointed this officer of all jurisdiction in this matter. Now, as I have said before, while I do not urge this to stop the proceedings of this Committee, because Mr. Boole is desirous of vindicating his character before the community, and although I have advised him that he cannot be brought here against his will, still, to a certain extent, he has wished me to indulge his judgment in this matter; and therefore, for the purpose of defending his character against the attacks which have been so frequently made upon it, and allowing his persecutors, if they can, to put their finger upon a plain charge of official misconduct on his part, and establish it by creditable evidence, he has rather overruled the advice that I had given him, and I have submitted to his judgment in that particular, although it is the first time that I have surrendered my own judgment to that of a client to that extent. Now, in the legislation of 1863, it is provided: "Such heads of departments shall hereafter be subject to removal from office only for the causes and in the manner now provided by law for the removal of the Comptroller of said city," and that provision to which I have already called the attention of the Committee—and it is no doubt familiar to you—provides for a trial by the Governor of this State, who alone has the power of removal—precisely as, under the Constitution of this State, the Governor has the right to remove a delinquent Sheriff from office. The ground that we hold is this: that the power of suspension is the power to make a temporary removal of an incumbent from office—that there are two kinds of removal, one absolute and final, and the other temporary for certain ulterior purposes—and, if necessary, I could refer to the treatise of Justice Story on the Constitution of the United States, for the purpose of showing that the power of suspension is a mere portion of the power to remove it is, if I may so say, a kind of temporary paralysis or palsy of the officer over whom the power is exerted. If the Mayor of this city has the right to suspend this officer, he has removed him during that suspension, the only difference being that, when that suspension is taken off, Mr. Boole does not need a new appointment to retain his official existence, because it is communicated to him the very moment this temporary disablement is removed. I argue that it is obvious that the Legislature of this State meant that delinquencies of the heads of departments should be submitted to the Governor of this State, and that all the lot the Corporation should have in the matter is the right of any individual in the community to get up charges and prefer them to the Governor, to the end that he may remove him from the sphere for which he is unfitted, and which, if you please, he is disgraced.

Now, I call your attention to the statute of 1860—and I do this, not for the purpose of defeating the action of the committee, but for the purpose of showing you, if you proceed, that you should confine this matter within the closest limits; because there is a very grave doubt, if there is not an absolute legal certainty, that no witness who testifies before you, no matter how grossly he lies, is subjected to any penalty whatever. And if the meaning of this prosecution should be to take away the character of the head of this department on testimony entitled to no respect whatever, then we can never expect worthy men to accept an office where they are subject to such irresponsible attacks, based on testimony of this description. No witness can testify in the courts of this State, on a question of the value of a few shillings, without subjecting himself, if he swear falsely, to the penalty of imprisonment in the State's Prison; and yet witnesses may be brought before you without the fear of any consequences whatever, and with nothing to restrain them, or to prompt them, but their malice to the individual who is the object of this attack, or their desire to find favor with the author of this proceeding.

The first section of this statute provides that "Whenever the Common Council of any city within this State shall have appointed a committee of members of their body upon any subject or matter within the jurisdiction of such Common Council—" The learned gentleman cannot say that a committee of the Board of Alderman is a committee of the Common Council; because the Common Council is divided into two Boards, the Board of Aldermen and the Board of Councilmen. A committee, therefore, to be within the jurisdiction of this statute, must derive its existence from the joint action of the two Boards. "whenever the Common Council of any city within this State shall have appointed a committee of members of their body upon any subject or matter within the jurisdiction of such Common Council, or to examine any officer of the city in relation to the discharge of his official duties, or to the receipt or disbursement by him of any moneys in the discharge of said duties, or concerning the possession or disposition by him, in his official capacity, of any property belonging to the city; or to use, inspect or examine any book, account, voucher or document, in the possession or under his control as such officer, relating to the affairs or interests of such city; the chairman of such committee is hereby authorized to administer oaths to all such witnesses as may appear or be brought before such committee" And then the statute says that, if the witnesses are recreant to their oaths, they are liable to the same criminal prosecution to which witnesses in our courts are subject, if they should give false testimony before those courts.

Now, have submitted enough, I think, to satisfy this committee that there is a very grave doubt, at all events, how far it has the right to administer an oath to any witness which would bind his conscience for the purpose of legal punishment; and that, therefore, justifies me in submitting to the committee the views which I have the honor to submit to them. I say, in the first place, that the charges to which Mr. Boole and his department are to answer should be made definite and certain beyond all doubt, and that the closest and strictest application of the rules of testimony which prevail in the ordinary tribunals of justice should be preserved here, for the purpose of shutting out fa school; and if that is not the policy marked out by this committee, then, so far from being salutary, its action would be decidedly unwholesome to the public.

Now, I propose to call attention to the charges for the purpose of submitting whether certain of them should not be dismissed upon their face, and whether others of them should not be declined by the Committee on the ground that they have already been preferred to the Governor of this State; and if the Committee should adopt my views, then the inquiry will be brought within reasonable limits, and it will hardly need more than another meeting to discharge the legal functions of the Committee in the matter. It has been suggested to me that the Committee have already decided not to take up the whole of the charges contained in this communication of the Mayor of October 22, 1864. If I have misapprehended the decision of the Committee, I wish they would inform me whether that is so.

Alderman Ottiwell—It is the intention of the Committee to take evidence in relation to the communication dated October 17.

Mr. Graham—Then my argument becomes very much restricted, and the submission of these views has not been unnecessary, because it goes to enforce the views which I urge upon the Committee. As I understand it, the charge here is—and that relates to the eighth charge—"that the said F. I. A. Boole, City Inspector, has either connived at the sale of offices in his Department, or neglected to investigate into the charge when the facts were presented before him that such sales were made in his Department."

Now, I ask the committee to say which of these two things Mr. Boole has done. Has he sold the offices, or refused to entertain an inquiry into the abuse when the abuse was brought to his knowledge? If they know anything that will criminate Mr. Boole, they know it now. Now, it would certainly strike the committee as perfectly absurd if an individual was put upon trial in the same indictment, either for having stolen $25, or for having ravished a woman—that if he did not do the one, he did the other. We say that if His Honor the Mayor knows either of these charges to be true, he knows which it is, and he can tell whether the criminality charged arises out of the sale of the offices by Mr. Boole, or the inaction of Mr. Boole, and his refusal to investigate those abuses when they were brought to his knowledge. We therefore ask the committee in that particular to compel the prosecution (for I regard the interests represented by my learned friend as a prosecution) to state distinctly which of these two matters they urge against Mr. Boole. Has he connived at the sale of the offices? or has he refused to entertain an inquiry into that abuse when the abuse was brought to his knowledge? The committee will see the importance of this. If these witnesses, who are subjected to no responsibility, are first permitted to come up and try their hand on the first branch of the charge, and do not succeed, they or others will come upon the stand afterward for the purpose of supplying the requisite evidence in reference to the alternative. For that reason we ask you to tell Mr. Boole in advance, and the gentlemen who have been arraigned as subordinates in his office, upon what charges you mean to try them. Shall this proceeding be commenced in this double headed form? Shall these charges be permitted to stand in this alternative mood? or is the Mayor able to state whether he charges upon Mr. Boole a participation in the sale of offices, or official inaction in refusing to entertain an official investigation into those abuses when their existence was brought to his knowledge.

Now, the committee will agree with me that, if there is nothing more than is contained in these affidavits, there is nothing to arraign anybody upon at all; because all that questions the integrity of this defendant is declarations of parties in the absence of Mr. Boole and individual officers of his department whom these declarations assail. Now, I need not say to the committee, that it is a principle of law that no man is bound by a declaration made in his absence, and it is perfectly absurd for you to sit here day after day, taking testimony as to the declarations of parties connected or disconnected with this office, and made in the absence of the parties whom those declarations were intended to strike. If the committee will examine these affidavits, they will find that the substance of them is this; That a Mr. Weigand and a Mr. Dohrement have gone about the community writing to parties that they could peddle out offices in the City Inspector's Department, and receiving from them bonuses varying from $95 to $200; that these parties received from them badges and books—some of them sums of money—$10, $20, and, I believe, one of them $50; as they supposed, for the salary of the offices which they imagined that they held from the City Inspector. Has this anything to do with the City Inspector? Nothing at all. Therefore, upon the very face of these papers, I ask you that the charge shall be made in terms so certain and precise that there shall be no misunderstanding of its character. And, secondly, I ask you that they shall be sustained by the closest adherence to the rules which prevail in our Courts of Justice. The prosecution can then see whether they can bring this within those rules. If they are told in advance that declarations will not be entertained which would not be taken in a Court of Justice, that will at once put a termination to this proceeding.

More than that, there is no pretence, as I understand it, that this can be done; because the fact is acknowledged to be otherwise. None of those individuals who supposed that they were holding office under the City Inspector have ever been upon the pay-rolls of his department. They have got to show that certain persons were appointed to office under the City Inspector, by his action, with his knowledge, and with his sanction—in all respects recognized as officers of his department. Now, I understand that nothing of that kind will be pretended; for the very complaint of these individuals is, that they were deceived into the payment of the money by false pretences on the part of Wiegand and Dorement, they supposing that they were receiving officers, while the official record shows that they never held any office at all. No offices could be sold, except offices connected with this department, which would affect the City Inspector. They have got to show that some person bought an office, and was afterward recognized by this department as one of the incumbents of office under it; if that is all the prosecution can show—that certain persons have declared when away from Mr. Boole and the subordinates in his department who are charged, they having no opportunity to deny these declarations, that they paid money for what they supposed to be offices under the City Inspector, and the prosecution can go no further, cannot show that they were actually recognized and paid as officers of that department—I submit that if the prosecution declare in advance that they cannot furnish such evidence as this, it is not proper for this committee to go into the investigation at all.

Mr. Whiting—I suppose, if the committee please, that the question of the suspension or removal of the City Inspector is not now before this committee. Whether the power of suspension exists in the Mayor or not, is not a question for this committee, nor is this committee called upon to determine whether the power of removal is exclusively with the Governor or not. My learned antagonist speaks of perjury, false swearing, and a variety of other matters, which he assumes will take place on this occasion. Mr. Boole has commenced, and his counsel follows up, the charge that His Honor the Mayor is governed by feelings of personal hostility in this matter. I beg to undeceive the learned gentleman upon that subject. The Mayor has no feeling upon this subject whatever. These complaints were presented to him by four or five citizens of the City of New-York, under a complaint dated the 14th day of October, made to His Honor the Mayor. This complaint is signed by four citizens of the City of New-York, and it was accompanied by the affidavits referred to by His Honor the Mayor in making the communication to the Common Council. The Mayor, therefore, upon the receipt of these papers, was bound officially to present these complaints to the Common Council of the City of New-York, and when he had done that he had performed his legal, legitimate, official duty. And will my learned friend say that those holding official situations, and who are at the head of the City Government, are to receive complaints of this character and throw them into a basket, for the purpose of protecting any official, or is it their duty to send them to the Common Council for their action? In the performance, then, of the plain duty on his part, and without any feeling whatever, the Mayor sends these complaints to the Common Council.

Now, the Common Council referred the subject of this complaint made by the citizens of the city to a committee for investigation. This committee, therefore, to whom this complaint has been referred, sit here as a Court of Inquiry—not as a Court that has to pronounce a judgment. You are to inquire into these facts, and if you find them sustained, you report the result of your investigation to the Common Council for such action as the Common Council may feel it incumbent on them to take in the premises.

Now, my learned friend has referred to this proceeding as if it were before a Court, and he urges that it should assume all the forms of an indictment. This is not the case at all. All this Committee have referred to them is to inquire the facts contained in this complaint, and as they shall find the facts, so shall they report them to the Common Council, for such action as the Common Council think proper to take. Now, the decision of this Committee is not a judgment, but it is the same proceeding that would occur in the case of a Court of inquiry which, after inquiring into the facts, reports the result of its inquiry to its superiors, and if those superiors think proper to put the person accused on trial, then the trial commences. Now, a court-martial, which it is determined upon, proceeds upon specifications prepared as the result of a court of inquiry, and the judgment of the court-martial is always followed by the sentence which the law awards.

I refer to this case of the Court of Inquiry, because it is analogous to the proceeding in which you are now engaged. In such a proceeding as this the charges do not require all the particularity which would be required by an indictment. If Mr. Boole were here, under the statute which makes it a felony to receive compensation for appointments to office, it would be a very different question, and the pleader would be bound to bring Mr. Boole within the offence by proper charges and innuendoes. But here no such judgments can follow. All the Common Council can do is to remove the officer who shall have been shown to be unworthy of filling his place. I am rather at a loss how to understand this argument of my learned friend, because in one moment he says that these objections are not made with a view of putting an end to this proceeding, but that his advice is that this trial shall be had under the strictest rules of law, and the strictest rules of evidence; that he would urge that this committee has no jurisdiction, but that his client overrules him. Now, there is incorporated with the suspension of this gentleman the reasons therefor, some of them derived from the complaint of these gentlemen, made to His Honor the Mayor. Let us see whether this is not sufficiently explicit: "That the said F. I. A. Boole, City Inspector, has either connived at the sale of offices in his department, or neglected to investigate into the charge, when the facts were presented before him, that such sales were made in his department.

Now, it is a rule of good pleading, that time, place and circumstance should be set forth in the charge; and, if it is urged, I have no objection to separate this charge, and furnish him with all the forms which the law makes necessary. Is it not plain that under that charge specifications could be made, which, even on a trial before a court-martial, would be sufficient? My learned friend has the charge, and he has the specification. What stronger form does he require? There is no feeling on the part of His Honor the Mayor, and there is none on my part as counsel for His Honor the Mayor; and I represent him as well as the citizens of New-York—its great and pervading interest. As to the honor of this office, if public opinion confers honor upon office, the honor of this office was sacrificed long before this proceeding was commenced. So long since has it gone down, that it wallows in the filth and the mire. The people of the City of New-York are paying nearly a million and a half of dollars a year for cleaning the streets, and yet we are wading mud-deep to our ankles.

This, I say, is sufficient as a general charge. The specifications are contained here. If the difficulty on the part of the learned counsel is that this charge should be followed by certain specifications, and the Committee come to the conclusion that we ought to follow up the charge by those specifications, we will, if time is given us, prepare them as full as we can make them. It would be impossible for his Honor the Mayor to make these specifications as full as we shall be able to make them, because it will be necessary to produce certain witnesses who are not communicative, and who will not state any facts until they are brought before the Committee.

As to the power of the Committee, I apprehend there is no difficulty on that subject. If I understand the criticism of my learned adversary, it is this: first, that if you swear witnesses, their answers under oath, if false, would not subject them to indictment. I apprehend he is mistaken on that subject, because this section of the statute makes full provision that all false swearing before such a Committee shall be perjury.

Mr. Graham—Before a Committee appointed by the Common Council?

Mr. Whiting—I will come to that in a moment. I am looking to the sanction which the law gives to the proceedings of the Committee. Now, this makes the false swearing, therefore, perjury, and those who commit it punishable in the same manner that they would be if they committed perjury in the ordinary administration of public justice.

Now, my learned friend suggests another objection, in which, but for the judicial decision made in this State, in a case in which I had the honor to be a party, I should coincide with him. The question was presented, in that case, to His Honor Judge Allen, and he held judicially, and it has been judicially decided, that whenever either the Board of Aldermen, or the Board of Councilmen, meets together for the purpose of legislation, it is the Common Council, and that the term "the Common Council convened," used under the old law when the Mayor, Aldermen, and Assistant Aldermen all met together, now that the law separates the two Boards, and has taken the Mayor out of them as a portion of the legislative power, applies to either Board when convened. In the case to which I refer, it was decided that when the Councilmen act as the Board of Aldermen, they act as the Common Council, and when the Councilmen act as the Board of Councilmen, they act as the Common Council. And it was judicially settled that the Common Council were convened for all public duties, whenever the Board of Aldermen or the Board of Councilmen met.

Alderman Hardy—Is that case reported?

Mr. Whiting—Yes; I believe it was reported. If not in the books, I can find it in the minutes or upon the records of the Common Council.

Mr. Graham—The decision simply is, that the two Boards need not sit in one chamber to constitute the Common Council, but that they must both concur in the same action.

Alderman Hardy—That is a very important point as to the jurisdiction of this committee.

Mr. Whiting—If the committee come to the conclusion that they are improperly appointed, and that they must have the action of the Board of Councilmen, then the investigation must be suspended until the Councilmen appoint a committee, and it must go through the form of a resolution, passed by both Boards, and approved by His Honor the Mayor. If that is the view of the committee, a Joint committee of both Boards should be appointed, unless the committee come to the conclusion that the whole proceedings ought to be dismissed.

That case was this: In the widening of all streets, it is the duty of the Common Council to pay awards for land taken, within three or four months of their confirmation, and the owner, should he find it necessary to sue, must make a demand upon the Common Council for his award twenty days prior to the commencement of his suit. It was objected, upon the argument of this case, that this demand was not made by the Common Council, and the answer was that, inasmuch as the Common Council had been separated into two Boards, and the Mayor had been taken out of it, and the language of the statute was "demand being made of the Common Council convened," that the demand of the Common Council was rendered unnecessary, and that, *pro tanto*, there had been a repeal of the Act by conferring the power of auditing all accounts upon the Comptroller, and that a demand upon the Comptroller was sufficient. The Court held, upon the argument, that the demand upon the Comptroller was insufficient, and that a demand upon either Board was sufficient. Deciding that, the Court dismissed the plaintiff's case, and it afterwards went on to a settlement. That is judicially decided.

And I have considered that any demand required to be made upon the Common Council convened was a good demand if made upon either Board when it was convened—in fact, that a demand upon one Board was a demand upon the Common Council in Common Council convened. I think that this disposes of this criticism upon the statute at once. But aside from that, I apprehend that, from the nature of a corporation like this, the very language of the statute would show that the appointment of a committee by either Board, to investigate any matter legitimately before them, would be the appointment of a committee of the Common Council under the language of this Act. Now, the legislators knew that the Common Council was divided into two Boards, and they meant to confer this power upon either under the term Common Council. "Whenever the Common Council of any city within this State shall have appointed a committee of members of their body upon any subject or matter within the jurisdiction of such Common Council." Is not this within the jurisdiction of the Common Council? Have not the Common Council appointed this committee? Has not the law regulated the mode of proceeding of the two Boards? Is not the act of either the act of the Common Council? Though you are now never convened as you were formerly, yet before your acts become complete both Boards must act upon them, and therefore a reference by either Board would be a reference of the Common Council.

The only question here would be a question of jurisdiction. I do not understand my learned friend to go to the extent of claiming that you have no jurisdiction.

Mr. Graham—I do not concede that now. I meant to say that it was not necessary for me to raise the question of jurisdiction at present. I may have to do so hereafter.

Mr. Whiting—I hope that my learned friend will not be driven to that, because I hope, for the credit of the city, I hope, for the character of the city, I hope, for the character of the Common Council, that Mr. Boole will be able to show that he is entirely innocent of any impropriety. If he is, it ought to be known. If he is not, ought he to claim the right to retain his office, and spend the money of the public at this frightful rate, imposing upon us taxes which are unendurable, in addition to those of the General Government, when God knows that bread is at a sufficient price, and meat can scarcely be obtained by the common laborer? Let me tell him and his friends that, up to this period of time, we have strong suspicions that the leakage of that office alone would be enough to clean the streets without the ordinary appropriation. I say again, that if the Committee think that the Mayor ought to specify more particularly the particulars of this eighth charge, we have no objection, but it will become necessary for us to go into the office of the City Inspector's Department. It may be necessary for us to get at the books of that office in order to do this. It may be necessary for us to get at some of the private records of that office, and how are we to put the specifications in shape unless we are aided by what we gather from this testimony.

Now, upon this subject of suspension, I would discuss it if I thought it was before this committee. If the committee think they are called upon in this investigation to determine the power of the Mayor to suspend, I will discuss it: but it appears to me that it would be going into an investigation which this committee is not authorized to go into. That the power of removal has been taken away, I am willing to concede. It is not attempted to be exercised by the Mayor. He has not got it. But the question of the power of suspension is not before the committee. If, after the report of this committee, and after this investigation shall be had, the Board of Aldermen, who have referred this subject to you, having, as I say, by the very reference, assumed that they have the power to make this investigation, shall come to the conclusion that they have no authority to take any further action upon the subject, then they can remove this suspension of the Mayor, and then this gentleman, Mr. Boole, will be restored to his office.

But I deny that they have any such want of authority. Even where neither the power of suspension nor the power of removal exists, the Common Council has, by the very constitution of its creation, the power to make investigation in relation to the conduct of all its subordinate officers, whether conferred upon them by express law or not. It is not necessary that the Board should have the power of removal or of suspension to have the power to investigate. Every public body has that power incident to its creation—a general power—the power to make inquiry into the delinquencies of any subordinate officer. Now, I admit that that power would not authorize them to bring witnesses before them and swear them, under the pains and penalties of perjury, still they have power to make investigation. I say that whenever complaint is made by such poor, ignorant men as these that there are offices for sale, if the knowledge of the fact is brought home to the City Inspector, and he fails to investigate it—although he does not handle the money—he is delinquent to his duty, and the Common Council have a right, through a Committee, to investigate it, and if they come to the conclusion that it is so, they have a right to put their seal of condemnation upon it.

I say, therefore, that whether this power was or was not conferred upon you of compelling witnesses to appear before you and compelling them to swear, and to swear under all the sanctions and all the penalties of law, you would have an opportunity to make the investigation. If you could not do it under oath, you could make it without oath. Otherwise what is the condition of this Government? Why, if the man who holds office turns round the moment he is in, sells the appointments within his gift and plunders the public, I say that he is more guilty than he who plunders on the highway.

What is society—what is government? Is it for the protection of the public, or for the destruction of the public? How long the city will bear this I do not know. We have gone on from seven until we have reached fifteen millions of taxes per year. Fifteen millions of taxes in the city of New-York, for its municipal affairs! Every official rides in his coach, no matter how subordinate his office may be—from the top to the bottom. Every man uses the public paper; the sums which the city of New-York pays for paper are enormous. I have not any doubt that, if an investigation were to be made, it would be found that the Common Council takes out of the city treasury over hundred thousand dollars profit upon stationery; and, if this is to go on, the sooner we close up the Common Council the better, and get rid of it altogether.

I submit that we have here made this charge sufficiently plain and in form to give notice to the other side exactly what the character of this charge is. We have given them the specifications, and the names of a number of witnesses.

Now, says my learned friend, "suppose you prove all that is contained in these affidavits. What then? Must not this Committee discharge Mr. BOOLE?" That is not the question. If the facts are not proved before the Committee, they will not take these ex parte affidavits as evidence of anything. But if my learned friend means to admit that the statements made in these affidavits are true, if he will admit before this Committee all that is contained in them, and then permit us to show in addition that the knowledge of these facts was brought to Mr. Boole, that these witnesses complained to him that they did not receive their pay, and Mr. Boole turned round to them and said: "You are swindled;" and when they said in reply, "We have been swindled by your subordinates," he takes no notice of it, but keeps those subordinates in office; I say he will then be convicted before the public. If the Committee will take these affidavits and permit us to add this other statement, we are ready to argue it upon this demurrer. Now, it does seem to me one of two things, either Mr. Boole must meet this manfully, or attempt to avoid it by some technicality. If he means to open up this whole matter, if he means to say that he has nothing to conceal, and that he desires his character reinstated in this community, then let him at once permit this investigation to go on, and if any harm has been done him, the parties who have undertaken it will make him the amplest reparation. But if the investigation is to be stifled by these technicalities, so let it be. The Mayor will have the consolation of having performed his duty, and the people of the city will have the consolation of knowing that while they are ridden in this way, while they are plundered in this way, there is no remedy.

Alderman Ottiwell—I simply desire to state that while this Committee are prepared to give their entire time and attention to the subject matter before them, and since the council on both sides are very anxious that we should define our position, I take this opportunity to say that this committee will not sit here and hear any flings against the Common Council. The Common Council are not on trial. We are simply to sit here and hear charges against Mr. F. I. A. Boole, and we propose to confine ourselves to that question.

Mr. Graham—I certainly have said nothing against the Common Council.

Mr. Whiting—I do not understand that I have said anything that could be so construed.

Alderman Ryers—I understood the judge to say distinctly that he had no doubt that if the thing could be investigated, it would appear that the Common Council made $100,000 profit on stationary.

Mr Whiting—What I said was that the parties who supplied the stationary made a profit of $100,000. Far be it from my intention, disposition or will to make a charge against the Common Council.

Mr. Graham—I certainly mean to make no charges against the Common Council. The first interview I ever had with my friend Mr. Boole was upon being retained to defend him in common with other members of the Common Council for giving out a lease of land to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum. They were indicted for a good act. To the credit of this city, and to the credit of the administration of criminal justice in this city, the indictment was never prosecuted. There is an instance in which an attempt was made to make an offense out of a religious, a morally righteous act, though it may have contravened the strict letter of one of the statutes of the State. So far, therefore, as my experience of the Common Council has gone, it is favorable. I have on other occasions represented members of the Board of Aldermen, and of the Board of Councilmen also. I would, therefore, be untrue to my own knowledge, if, yielding to the clamors which are rife, I should make an attack upon that body, simply because it is fashionable.

It has become a part of the common law of this State to charge every member of the Common Council and every officer appointed by the Common Council of this city with every crime known or unknown to the decalogue; and the more wicked the charge, and the more wilfully and wantonly false it is, the more it is attended to by public clamor, and the greater respect it seems to receive from the community. I maintain that the Common Council of this city is a respectable body, and that its appointees to office are also respectable; and if a body can indorse those whom they appoint to office, then, if the Common Council of this city is a respectable body, they indorse Mr. Boole as a respectable man. That is the ground I occupy before this committee this day—to ask them whether Mr. Boole shall be dragged to the bar of this tribunal to answer to a charge which is not preferred upon testimony that covers all the facts necessary to make out any offence against him, but which is preferred upon testimony that is intrinsically false and unworthy of belief; to ask whether it is not fair to require, first, that the charge shall be made as plain as the sun now shining, and it is now shining with much less than its usual splendor—to ask that it be made as plain only as the sun now shines—to ask whether they will not avow, at the start, that in conducting any examination, they will adhere to the rules of testimony that prevail in courts of law, and not permit a man to be deprived of his reputation or official character by testimony which would not be received on a trial for the larceny of $5. And I move to make the charge against Mr. Boole so definite that there can be no ambiguity in reference to it.

Secondly, I ask for an avowal by the Committee that that charge shall be investigated according to rules of law, one of which rules is, that no man shall be robbed of anything by declarations of third parties made in his absence.

One of the grounds presented in reply is that this pamphlet contains charges and specifications against Mr. Boole. I read from page two. What is the charge there contained? The charge is that when these pseudo or spurious appointees went to Mr. Boole for the purpose of being recognized by him as officers, he refused to recognize them or pay them as officers. And that is the charge against us! When the men whom Wiegand and Dohrement had defrauded out of their money went to the City Inspector for the purpose of getting him to put them on the pay-rolls, so that they might rob the city, he refused to do it. And that is the charge against his integrity! And this committee are asked to indorse the action of the Mayor of this city, in consideration of the refusal of the City Inspector to do this dishonest thing! They were "dismissed by that official, with the answer that he knew nothing of the matter, and that they (the complainants) were not employed by him." What more could he have told them?

Mr. Whiting—Read the rest.

Mr. Graham—"But the abuses still continued, and more offices were sold, without any effort on the part of the City Inspector, either to correct the evil complained of, or to investigate into the abuses." Have you anything to do with the private moral character of the parties whom you appoint to office? If they are faithful public officers, does not your jurisdiction over them end there? Suppose Mr. Boole goes out and obtains money on false pretences. So long as that does not retroact upon his official character, you cannot take notice of it. And even if he commits a crime, he will not be displaced until he is convicted of it. Are you required to take notice of official misconduct only, or will you assume to stand sponsors for the private moral behavior of all officers who are subordinate to you? It would be just as proper to say that the Corporation are responsible for the private conduct of every Alderman, though he may cheat his neighbor, as that Mr. Boole is responsible for the private character of his subordinates. What Mr. Boole does as an official, you have to do with only. What he does as a private member of society is subject only to the laws of society.

The complaint against Mr. Boole is that he would not connive at the plunder of the City Treasury, and that is apparent upon the very face of the memorial used by the Mayor. If Mr. Boole had recognized these men, had drawn these warrants upon the city, which they wanted him to draw, he would have done that injustice to the tax-payers which the gentleman has been speaking of; while, at the same time, these men would not have been here to pursue him. The question is this: Did he right in refusing to recognize these men, and would not you have insisted upon his displacement if he had not? What more can an innocent man say when approached as he was upon this occasion? When a person comes and says: "So-and-so has appointed me an officer in your Department;" "So-and-so has done so-and-so," what more can you say, than that "So-and-so had no authority from me." "If he has obtained your money," you say "he has obtained it by false pretenses; go to the law for your remedy."

If, therefore, we take the charges upon their face, that is an end of this proceeding, because the complaint here is that Mr. Boole would not recognize the dupes of Wiegand and Dohrement—that he would not appoint them to offices to which he never meant to appoint them and never had appointed them.

What charge is Mr. Boole to be tried upon? Did he connive at the sale of the offices, or did he refuse to inquire into the charges preferred before him? If the latter, it is a charge that is wholly foreign to your jurisdiction; he had nothing to do with the character of his subordinates. If they were convicted of a felony, they would be thereby made incapable of holding office. But if he is going to turn observer of the private life of the persons attached to his Department, the streets will go unswept.

A great many years ago I had the honor to represent, before a committee of the Board of Aldermen, a gentleman who contested the right to sit here as Alderman of the Tenth Ward of this city. He was subsequently elected, although he was not then admitted. He contested the seat with Alderman Purser. On that occasion I was opposed by my own brother as counsel. The action in that case was superinduced by a memorial, signed by, I think, fifty voters of the Ward, who represented that Alderman Purser had got his election by fraud at the polls. The counsel opposed to me made a motion before the committee to dismiss the matter on the ground that the memorial was not sustained by oath; and his argument was this: That Alderman Purser had received the certificate of election, and that that certificate was furnished him by men sworn as Inspectors of Election to perform their duty, and that the law presumed, in the absence of equally solemn testimony, that it was true, and that you could not arraign the certificate by the mere assertion of parties under oath. The ground I relied upon was this: That when a peer was tried in Great Britain, he was tried upon the honor of a peer, and that the honor of an American citizen was quite as good as that of a British peer. It did not so strike the committee, and they ruled that the memorial must be supported by oath, for the Inspectors had acted under oath, and their certificate could not be attacked by anything which was not under oath.

Now, here is a sworn officer of the law. He is sworn by the same oath that binds any one of you, and the law presumes that he performs his oath as religiously as any monk ever performed a vow. The question for you is this: Will you entertain, in spite of that presumption of the law, against a sworn officer, wicked charges of this kind, unless they are presented in a form that seems, at all events, to be respectable? Are these charges presented in a respectable form? Let me refer this Committee to a single passage of this wicked pamphlet (for I call it so). This Mr. Schaufell (I refer to page 9)—a gentleman who made two affidavits exonerating Mr. Boole, which in this affidavit he swears were false, says: "This deponent now utterly and positively swears and declares that the affidavit bearing date April 13" (and he had also made one on the 15th, in which he charges Mr. Carr with trying to bribe him into false swearing)—" was made without this deponent's knowledge or consent, and that it is entirely false from beginning to end; and this deponent further declares that, if he was made to swear to the same, it was during a time when he was out of his usual understanding, and at a time when the said Chambers, together with others, had been drinking heavily, as he distinctly recollects the said Chambers ordering several bottles of wine and lager beer, and the whole party being pretty merry." How do you know but they will put him into this mesmeric sleep again, and bring him to swear against Mr. Boole, as he has sworn he swore against Mr. Carr? Are you going to put on trial, upon such evidence as this, a sworn officer under the law, who, when he was appointed to office, was requested by the very body of which you are a committee, not to dissolve his connection with them, because his experience was valuable to them—are you going to strike down a man like this? The very first step you take is an impeachment of Mr. Boole. The very fact that you consider these charges respectable enough to be looked at, is an impeachment. All we ask is, that they shall be sufficiently respectable to justify the temporary stigma that must rest upon him and his department until they emerge from it by your decision. Therefore, if you are going to try Mr. Boole upon what they charge upon him, then you are going to try him upon the charge of doing his duty. He could have done nothing else.

Now, in reference to the argument submitted by my learned friend as to the jurisdiction of your committee, this law of 1860, from which I read, was made to repeal the law of 1855. You will find it in the Laws of 1855, page 24. You will perceive that in 1855 either board of the Common Council was authorized to appoint a committee with such powers as are now contended for. The provision is this: "The Clerk of either board of the Common Council, or his deputy, may issue subpœnas and compel the attendance of witnesses before any committee of such board." Then, false swearing before a committee appointed by either board is by section four declared to be a criminal offence, punishable as such. Now, the Legislature, for some good reason, repealed that law. They thought a committee to exercise this jurisdiction should not be appointed by either board, but by both boards. Hence, in 1860, they say that a committee, not appointed by the Board of Aldermen or the Board of Councilmen of the city, but by the Common Council, shall have the powers which are conferred by that statute of 1860. And when we refer to the laws of 1857 for the definition of "Common Council," we find (I read from page 874) that the Legislature there tell us what the Common Council is. The legislative power of the said corporation shall be vested in a Board of Aldermen and a Board of Councilmen, who, together, shall form the Common Council of the City of New-York."

Now, I do not care whether Judge Allen or any other Judge has undertaken to repeal that statute—that is the law of this State. The question is this: Whether you will defer to an unreported judgment of any Judge, or whether you will take the law which is written so plainly that "he who runs may read." I submit that Common Council is a term known to the statutes of this State, and defined in such a way as that there can be no mistake about it; and the very reason why this was passed was, that either Board could then appoint these committees, and the Legislature thought it unwise and changed the law. I am perfectly willing to admit that the parties need not sit in the same room. They may sit in different chambers, but they must concur in the action of the Common Council? Now, our learned friend insists that, for the purpose of making a demand for money upon the Common Council, it was held that a demand upon either board was sufficient. The committee will perceive that that decision arose out of the extremity of the case, because you never could get the Common Council convened for that purpose. Hence the principle was sacrificed in that particular instance. But your own common sense will tell you that it could never have been as stated by our antagonist. I deny that this committee can repeal this law which says that this Common Council of the City of New-York shall consist, first, of the Board of Aldermen, and, secondly, of the Board of Councilmen, who together shall form the Common Council of New-York City.

Now, another consideration, and I have done. The counsel says that Mr. Boole is responsible, when these things were brought to his notice, for not removing the parties from office against whom they were alleged. Now, when the charge is made in that form, we will meet it. All we ask now is that the Committee decide—that they tell us, before the witnesses are produced, whether they mean to charge Mr. Boole directly with conniving at the sale of offices, or merely with refusing to investigate charges presented to him. It is a very common practice to obtain money in this community precisely in the mode in which Wiegand and Dohrement are shown to have obtained it. The learned counsel opposed knows the case of The People v. Ranney—where Ranney advertised for parties to whom he said he could give employment; and when they applied he told them he would give them so much a month for laboring in the State of New Jersey, and as security for their integrity they must give him a hundred dollars in advance. He kept them along a week or two at $5 a week, and after paying them about $10 each, discharged them, pocketing the $90. Although convicted in an inferior Court, the decision was reversed on the ground that it was not a crime.

Alderman Hardy—There has been a law passed since, making that a crime. It was passed on account of this very case of Ranney.

Mr. Graham—That is precisely the attitude of Wiegand and Dohrement. Unless there is such a statute they did not commit a crime; they only committed a fraud—and you are asked, instead of permitting Mr. Boole to attend to his duties as City Inspector, to require him to erect himself into a criminal court, and try his various employes for any frauds which may be charged against them. The question is, is there anything alleged here against Mr. Boole in his official character, or any person for whom he is responsible officially? and are these allegations made in such a form as to render them respectable? For I submit that the very approach to this investigation is an impeachment of the parties at whom it is aimed; because it is, for the time being, publishing to the city the fact that you believe these preliminary papers sufficient to authorize an investigation—whereas, if you read these papers, and confine the testimony to them, you must be satisfied that the charges cannot be sustained.

But the smallest boon we can ask is that you tell us in advance to what we are to respond. Innocence needs this protection more than guilt; because guilt can always summon from the purlieus of vice and crime perjured witnesses enough to shield it. It is the innocent man who falls beneath these surprises. The guilty is always armed with his defense, because he goes surrounded with those who will make his defense on any occasion. It is when you call a man like this before a court organized as this is, or any other court having jurisdiction—an innocent man, who reposes in the consciousness of his innocence as it is implanted in his own bosom, and who is permitted to enjoy it, if I may so speak, under his own vine and his own figtree—it is when such a man as this is placed in such a position, that it is required that all the ceremonies of the law should be observed. Such men have no false testimony to produce. Let them know, then, in advance, what they are to be charged with—what they are to defend themselves against. Grant them this poor boon. It is one required only for the protection of the innocent, and never for the shield of the guilty.

Mr. Whiting—I do not mean to say anything further than that my friend stopped reading at the word 'abuses." I will read the rest:

"The undersigned had every reason to believe, and do still believe, that their appointment of 'Special Street Inspector' was made with the knowledge and consent of said City Inspector, and that they were and still are legally attached to the City Inspector's Department."

With regard to the suggestion—very eloquent, undoubtedly—in reference to page 9, I submit that the argument of my learned friend, eloquent as it is, is not now to be addressed to the committee; but after we have got the testimony, then, if the shield of eloquence is to be interposed between the City Inspector and his official delinquencies, he will have the benefit of it.

In regard to the charges being made under oath, I need only say, that these are charges made under oath; charges made by the head of the City Government, are made on his responsibility. These charges are made under the oath of his office, and, therefore, very properly before the committee.

Mr. Graham (reads)—"The undersigned had every reason to believe, and do still believe, that their appointment of Special Street Inspector, was made with the knowledge and consent of said City Inspector." There is no Judge who would not pronounce that an insufficient affidavit. Let them tell you why they believe that Mr. Boole connived at these things. In a matter of this kind, if you receive such allegations, which one of you is safe? If on Monday somebody should present a memorial against you, and swear that he has reason to believe that you have been committing a crime while you have been an Alderman, is that sufficient to asperse the character of a man who is sworn to observe the laws of the city and the ordinances of the City Government? Are you going to believe that Mr. Boole has violated his oath in these particulars because somebody told you that he believes he has, without telling you the grounds of his belief?

Now, in the next paragraph, Alfred Dusenberry, W. R. W. Chambers and others are mentioned. If this proceeding is aimed at Alfred Dusenberry, let the Committee resolve itself into a charge against him. Our objection is this: That you must not try this whole department because you suppose there is one black sheep in the flock. You may just as well call the Comptroller of this city, and say, "We think that you have been making money." There are people who charge that upon him, and who make similar charges against any one who fills a public office. Is belief enough to set you in motion? All we ask you is, that, if they have any grounds for the belief, they set them forth, so that those grounds can be judged of, whether they are sufficient to weigh against the official oath of Mr. Boole; and if he is exculpated, let them make the charges against those who are on trial. It would be unworthy of men to say to any man, "If you didn't commit a burglary on such a night, you did a murder. We don't know what you did, but you did something which you should not have done." As the schoolmaster tells the offending boy, "The guilt is in your face," we cannot tell whether you committed a robbery—whether you walked into a man's house and robbed his safe or ravished his daughter, but we know by your looks that you have done something." If Mr. Gunther or anybody else has any charge to make, let them do what they can to sustain it, but do not permit them to explode a bombshell in this room which will strike down some one, it seems to be no matter whether deservedly or not.

Mr. Whiting—It abundantly appears that they were furnished with official badges of that office.

Mr. Graham—And the Governor was satisfied that they were counterfeited by those who sold this official favor.

Alderman Hardy—I would ask the counsel for the City Inspector whether he intends to raise the question of jurisdiction.

Mr. Graham—not now.

Alderman Hardy—If it is submitted as a question, the Committee will adjourn to consider it.

Mr. Graham—The Committee can consider the matter for themselves. They pass upon the question of right, whether they are appointed in such manner as to bind the witnesses by the oaths administered to them. It is my duty to my client, under my oath, to raise the question. I have told him that he cannot consent to arbitrate his rights at all—that either this is a compulsory body, and can act upon him against his will, or that it cannot act upon him at all.

Mr. Whiting—I wish to make this suggestion. I understand that the Councilmen have also appointed a Committee, and, if the Committee should have any doubt upon the subject, the two might act together.

Alderman Hardy—That would not cure it. There must be a new resolution constituting a joint committee.

Mr. Whiting—I wish to say that upon that point I am not prepared to argue the question fully, if the Committee should have any question as to their jurisdiction.

Alderman Hardy—I should feel very unwilling, as one member of this Committee, to go into an investigation without sufficient power. If we go into this we intend to go into it thoroughly. The Committee have requested me to mention to the counsel on both sides that, in case they do decide to go on, the question of removal or suspension will not come up at present; also, that the City Inspector having desired that the charges be made more specific, we consider that it would be well that they should be put in specific and definite shape.

Mr. Whiting—I will make them as specific as possible.

Mr. Graham—That you can do. Your own common sense drew the articles in Judge Merritt's case. When will the committee decide the question of jurisdiction?

Alderman Hardy—Probably on Monday.

The committee then adjourned to Thursday, the third proximo, at ten o'clock A. M.

E. W. TAYLOR, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—MONDAY, Nov. 7, 1864.
1 o'clock P. M.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President, and the following members:

Aldermen Chipp, McKnight, Jeremiah.

The roll having been called, and a quorum not appearing, the President announced that the Board stood adjourned until next Thursday, the tenth instant, at one o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—MONDAY, Nov. 7, 1864.
2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their chamber, number sixteen City Hall.

Present—James Hayes, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Hagerty, Ryers, Gross, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Cook, Brice, Russell.

Councilman Gross moved that the reading of the minutes be dispensed with.

Which was carried.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Gross moved that the regular order of business be dispensed with, for the purpose of taking up papers from the Board of Aldermen.

Which was carried.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolution that the election poll of the Sixth District, Seventeenth Ward, be held at number eight Stuyvesant-street.

Which was concurred in.

And the same was directed to be sent to His Honor the Mayor for approval.

Councilman Gross moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned to Thursday, tenth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENY, Clerk.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOV. 8, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Seneca Indians, Trained Dogs, Com. Nutt, Fat Girl, Giants, Dwarfs, at all hours. Dramatic Entertainments Afternoon and Evening.

BROADWAY THEATRE—The Victims—The People's Lawyer.

NIBLO'S—Fanchon the Cricket.

WINTER GARDEN—Paul Pry—My Neighbor's Wife—Aunt Charlotte's Maid.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Time Works Wonders.

WALLACK'S—Rosedale.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, (Niblo's Saloon)—Every Tuesday and Saturday Evening.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—Magic.

HIPPOTHEATRON—Equestrianism, Gymnastics and Acrobatic Performances.

DODWORTH HALL—Artemus Ward.

HOPE CHAPEL—Glass-Blowers.

FRAUDS ON THE VOTE.

Reward Offered by the State Committee.

New-York State Union Committee,
Astor House, Nov. 4, 1864.

I am authorized to offer, on behalf of the above committee, a reward of one thousand dollars for the first arrest, followed by conviction, of a person offering a fraudulent soldier's vote.

Hamilton Harris,
Chairman Executive Committee.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have intelligence from Gen. Sherman that he is entirely satisfied with his own position and with that of the rebel army under Hood. Important movements are understood to be in progress, which will develop themselves in a short time. We have a rumor, not authenticated, that Johnsonville has been evacuated by our forces.

With the exception of rather lively practice in picket-firing, affairs are very quiet before Richmond. An attempt of the rebels, a few nights since to advance their picket-line, was frustrated by our men.

We give this morning the details of an infamous rebel conspiracy to liberate the prisoners of war in Camp Douglas, at Chicago, to-day, and to set them loose upon that city. Fortunately, this diabolical plot was discovered in season to prevent its being carried into execution. A large number of arrests were made yesterday morning. In nearly every case arms and ammunition were found in the possession of the suspected persons. Among the arrested is Col. Marmaduke, brother to the rebel General of that name, who was a guest of Dr. Edward Buckner Morris, formerly Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County. He harbored a lot of bushwhackers, and procured clothing for them. Charles Walsh, doorkeeper of the House of Representatives, was also arrested. In his house were found several men who had been engaged in casting bullets for the use of the conspirators, two hundred stand of arms, two cart-loads of revolvers, and a large quantity of ammunition. Ample preparations have been made to prevent an outbreak, and it is believed the election will pass off quietly.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Gold Room left off yesterday 244@245, as against 243@244 on Saturday night. The dealings of the Room were adjourned over election day. The Stock Market not so firm as on Saturday. The demand for Money was rather active among the Brokers.

A moderate business was transacted yesterday in the principal kinds of Produce and Merchandise. Breadstuffs, Cotton, Tallow, Hides, Leather and Petroleum were quoted firmer. Provisions were unsettled. The Freight market was quiet.

The rooms of the Union General Committee, of which Simeon Draper, Esq., is President, No. 654 Broadway, below Bond-street, will also be open to-day and evening, and trustworthy election returns will be announced as soon as received from headquarters.

At the several Democratic headquarters arrangements have been made for the prompt receipt of the returns.

The Forty-fourth-street Cattle Market was heavily supplied yesterday, the books footing up over 4,400 fresh cattle—adding to this some droves not entered, and previously offered in market, and the number would probably amount to about 4,600. The transactions were slow and depressed, and late in the day a considerable amount of stock was either unsold or withdrawn from the market. The rainstorm which prevailed through the day, as well as the large supply, operated against sellers, and they were obliged to yield materially in price from the previous week's rates, many declaring their sales to be 1c. ℔ lower. We quote the fall at ½c.@1c., while some prime beeves have sold at 18c. ℔ for the estimated dressed weight, and perhaps in a few cases at a higher figure. Medium to good ranged from 12c.@17c. The market closes heavy. Sheep show about the same prices as last quoted, good lots selling at 8½c.@8¾c. ℔, live weight. Lambs continue about the same; good ones are worth 10c. ℔.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday, and made appointments to fill vacancies of inspectors and canvassers of election. The Board then adjourned to noon of the 15th inst., when they meet by law as county canvassers.

Neither Board of the Common Council transacted any business yesterday. Both Boards stand adjourned to Thursday, the Aldermen at 11 A. M., and the Councilmen at 2 P. M.

The St. Louis *Republican* of Friday says: "Major-Gen. Rosecrans and Major-Gen. A. J. Smith were passengers by last night's train on the Pacific Railroad. The troops of Gen. Smith's command, we learn, are coming in this direction, one division moving by the north, and the other the south side of the Missouri River."

Gen. J. A. Halderman, an old Democrat of Kansas, has written a letter repudiating McClellan and the Chicago platform. He says in conclusion: "In my opinion, it is the duty of War Democrats, who, though defeated at Chicago, acquiesced in a platform which their better judgments and patriotic impulses condemn, as it is of every well-wisher of his country, to give this rebellion a manly and a crushing blow by electing the nominees of the Baltimore Convention, who, with the army, navy and, the loyal masses everywhere, 'carry the flag and keep step to the music of the Union.'"

Dispatches from Martinsburgh to Hon. Simon Cameron state that "Frauds have been discovered here in regard to the State electoral ticket. The 'white poll-books,' to a large extent, are headed *Republican State Electoral Ticket, with the side neatly folded, so as to conceal the names of the Democratic ticket.*"

A very large meeting of the Democrats of the Sixth Congressional District was held last evening at Jackson Square, corner of Eighth-avenue and Thirteenth-street, to ratify the nomination of Hon. Eli P. Norton for Congress. A fine band was in attendance, fireworks and transparencies displayed and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. Speeches were made by Hon. Eli P. Norton, Hon. James Brooks, W. B. Ramkin and others. A letter from Hon. John McKeon, strongly endorsing Mr. Norton's nomination, was read by the Chairman, after which, with cheers for the nominee, the meeting adjourned.

The French Unionists of this city held a meeting, last evening, at the Steuben House. The eloquent speeches delivered by Messrs. Faider, Villa, Juif and Tuferr were enthusiastically applauded, and the Union sentiments unanimously indorsed by the assemblage.

The polls open to-day at 6:38 A. M., and close at 4:50 P. M. Voters should, where it is possible to do so, vote early. To delay may cost them the privilege.

Cooper Institute is engaged this evening by the Union Lincoln and Johnson Club for the accommodation of citizens who desire to hear the returns so soon as received. A telegraph wire has been brought on to the stage from the general office, and an operator will be present.

The Union Headquarters at Hope Chapel will be open this evening for receipt and promulgation of election returns.

We direct attention to the extracts from the speech of Mr. John Jay, to be found in another column.

The Momentous Day.

The day has come—the day of fate. Before this morning's sun sets, the destinies of this republic, so far as depends on human agency, are to be settled for weal or for woe. An inevitable choice is this day to be made by the American people, between a policy carrying salvation or a policy carrying ruin to the nation. On the one hand is war, tremendous and terrible, yet ushering in at the end every national security and glory. On the other is the mocking shadow of a peace, tempting us to quit these sacrifices, and sink again into indulgence, and yet sure to rob us of our birthright, and to entail upon our children a dissevered Union and ceaseless strife. As the popular decision of this day is rendered in favor of the principles declared at Baltimore, or the principles declared at Chicago, so must either this or that consequence follow. The two men for whom the votes are to be cast are nothing in the presence of this mighty issue. Whatever their respective merits or faults, and however legitimately these, in ordinary times, might determine which of the two should be accepted and which rejected, such personal considerations are but as the dust in the balance when policies of such dread import are to be weighed. The Union party has no reason to shrink from any comparison of the candidates. But such comparing is, after all, very much like debating the qualifications of ship commanders, one of whom would have to do with the ship on the broad high seas, under the fierce gale, the other with the ship already launched into the resistless sweep of a Niagara, or sliding down into the relentless vortex of the Maelstrom. George B. McClellan might be all that his most extravagant admirers claim him to be, and a thousand times beyond, and yet he would be as helpless as an infant to stay the destruction of the Union in the line of the policy marked out for him by his party at Chicago. It is not within the power of mortal man to abandon the war at this stage, and make terms with the rebellion that will not involve the wreck of all that constitutes us a nation. Every man that casts his vote to-day should keep his eyes on this mighty fact. His choice is to be made, not between persons but between policies. The sovereign question is whether this rebellion, which is assailing the life of the Union, is to be dealt with on the principle of maintaining the national authority, or on the principle of surrendering it—in other words, whether we are to have stability through the ascendancy of law, or subversion through the triumph of lawlessness. We are making this decision not for ourselves simply. We are settling the lot of the generations that shall come after us. If the people err,

The child will rue, that is unborn,
The voting of this day.

It is almost appalling to reflect that such stupendous interests, stretching far into the coming years, must depend upon our faithfulness or unfaithfulness, our discretion or indiscretion, within the next ten hours. Could the consequences of our doings this day be realized in all their full scope, the universal feeling would be that finite hands are not fit for such measureless trusts, and the universal impulse would be to look for some miraculous direction from Heaven. But no such direction is needed if we will but faithfully exercise the attributes of our nature that come from Heaven—our reason and conscience. It is the faith that the majority of the American people will so do, which gives this day its bright promise as a day that will be forever memorable for the reaffirmation and reconsecration of the great principles which alone make a free government possible among men.

Confession of Deputy Grand Commander Heffron.—Every day of the trial of the conspirators of the Order of Sons of Liberty, in Indianapolis, brings out new and startling revelations. Horace Heffron, Deputy Grand Commander, has turned State's evidence, and testifies that the order was a military organization—that it had appointed a Committee of Thirteen to prepare an insurrection, to kill Gov. Morton, overturn the State Government, and form the Northwest into a separate confederacy. He also testified that he had been told by an Adjutant-General of the Order that *five hundred thousand dollars* had been sent by rebel agents in Canada into the Northwest, to purchase arms for the Order.

This lets light into the mystery of the source of the large supplies of arms which were found on Dodd's premises, after his arrest. It has, too, a curious bearing upon that clause of the Chicago platform which denounces the Administration for its "interference with and denial of the right of the people to bear arms in their defence," and upon the constant practice of Horatio Seymour, in his public speeches, to make this interference a special point against the President. The man who will complain of the seizure of arms designed for such traitorous purposes is himself—to say the very least—half a traitor.

Mr. Seward's Speech.

The Secretary of State has gone home to Auburn to cast his vote, and he took occasion, yesterday, to deliver a speech there to his fellow-citizens, which will be found in this morning's Times. It is an able, dispassionate, philosophical discussion of public affairs—thoroughly appreciative of the great crisis of the country, and of the great duty which devolves upon patriotic citizens this day. The ripe and mellow wisdom of this eminent statesman deserves, and will command, general public attention.

The Danger to Property from McClellan's Election.

Everyone who has any property-interest at stake in the country, should consider seriously at this time the effect of his vote in the Presidential election on the property of the nation. We Americans have become so accustomed to "terrible crises" just before elections, and to awful perils threatened in view of any given action at the polls, which entirely subsided and disappeared when either candidate was chosen, that at last, when the danger has really come, we hardly recognize it. There are probably tens of thousands of Democrats at this moment, with large stakes in the country, who have a vague idea that somehow things will turn out right, even if their candidate is elected, and that they had better stick to "the old party."

In their wake, follow, of course, the great herd of ignorant and unthinking people who vote as their wealthier and more intelligent neighbors do. Though it is late now to consider the question, we earnestly beg these gentlemen to seriously regard the probable consequences of their vote and influence. This election is like no other ever held in this country. The question before the people is not one of "ins and outs," or merely of two candidates, or of this petty policy and that; it is rather a question of the mode of existence of the Republic. The policy which shall be inaugurated this day will, undoubtedly, determine the political form and power of the American Republic for many centuries. Whatever any citizen does to-day at the polls will be felt down through long periods of time, for weal or woe to millions. We think there can be no doubt that a vote for McClellan will be a blow at the property-interest of the country.

Every one of those gentlemen whom we are now especially addressing, owns without doubt some of the Government bonds; or through his insurance company, or his bank, or his life insurance, or in some other form, he has a permanent interest in them. If his candidate be elected, he must remember he has stricken away at least *fifty per cent.* of the value of this investment. Consider the facts. Gen. McClellan, whatever be our personal opinion of him, is evidently already under the influence of men like Pendleton, Vallandigham and Wood; we mean by that, that this wing of his party, which shaped the platform, will of necessity guide his policy during his administration. Just as the Union President must follow the great currents, indicated in Baltimore, so must the Democratic incumbent those of Chicago. He is bound to negotiate; the South will unquestionably try to negotiate; the first steps must be an armistice, and an armistice to be of any avail, must last for months. In that period, the South will recuperate; the blockade be opened; she will acquire new supplies; she will fortify and strengthen herself to the utmost; her people will believe that her independence is accomplished, and the wily rebel President will claim, with irresistible power, her recognition in Europe.

It would look hopeless, after we had given the rebels such a breathing-spell, to begin the terrible work all over again. The independence of the Confederacy would then be recognized through Europe. She would be strong in the confidence of her people; and probably in the view of all parties, the only questions would be, as Stephens says, "the questions of boundaries and frontiers." How these could ever be decided; how we could hold the Mississippi, with a hostile Power on each bank; where the wavering line of separation through Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia was to be drawn; who was to have the territories; who possess New-Orleans; and how a thousand like questions should be settled, we do not pretend to say. We only call attention to the manifest and necessary sequence of even a negotiation of this nature; that is, the immense depreciation of the public credit which must follow. With two republics between the Rocky Mountains and the Atlantic, there would always be the dread possibility before all men's eyes that more might be formed; that the Northwest might secede, and thus escape her share of the debt; or that New-England, or the Central West, or the Border States, might separate themselves from the old Union, and so avoid the burdens of the war. This danger would alone almost ruin the Government bonds.

Taking with that the necessity of permanently supporting a large standing army, as a safeguard against our adventurous and warlike neighbor, and, at the same time, all her resources subtracted from the Union, we can see how little probability there would be of the Government meeting its obligations, or even paying the interest permanently on its notes. "Consolidation" would evidently come, and at least half of our present indebtedness be wiped out, and every man, woman and child who owned anything in Government securities would find themselves one-half poorer than they should be.

This is a plain, palpable danger from the election of Gen. McClellan, and it behooves every sensible and wise Democrat who has any stake in the country to consider it in depositing his vote.

The Sixth Congressional District.

The contest in the Sixth District is a regular quadrilateral. There are two Democratic and two Union candidates in the field. Elijah Ward is regularly nominated by several of the machine conventions, but there were many Democrats who thought *three terms* were quite as many as Mr. Ward had earned by his public services; and they accordingly put in nomination Eli P. Norton, Esq., who withdrew two years ago in Ward's favor, but declines to do so again. A very large and enthusiastic meeting of Democrats was held last evening on Jackson Square to ratify his nomination. According to present appearances he is quite as likely to be elected as Mr. Ward.

On the other side Mr. Raymond is the Union candidate, while Col. Hawkins publishes a card in the *Evening Post* saying that he "takes great pleasure" in announcing that he shall remain in the field until the close of the polls. Two years ago Mr. O. Blunt ran on a similar nomination and received a little over 800 out of some 5,500 Union votes. Whether Col. Hawkins will do any better than this remains to be seen.

The *Evening Post*, speaking of Mr. Raymond's position in the canvass says:

> "It was his duty to receive the proposals of the rival organizations for amicable adjustment, and, so far as we can see, the error of his friends in this matter has probably insured the success of the Democratic candidate."

We advise the *Post* not to hold a Coroner's inquest on the Union ticket in this district prematurely. The *Post* has already published documentary evidence that the very first step taken toward an adjustment of this difference was taken by Mr. Raymond himself; that he made repeated offers to submit its decision to any unbiased and responsible umpire; that he acquiesced in every proposition made by the State Executive Committee to provide for its settlement, and that in every instance Col. Hawkins refused his assent. It is sheer affectation for the *Post* to pretend to believe that the error in this matter is on that side; and in pretending to think so, it is only seeking to verify its prediction promoting the success of the Democratic candidate. If it should succeed, it will deserve all the credit it will receive.

In another column we publish a circular addressed to the voters of the Sixth District, and urging them to unite their votes upon Mr. Raymond. It is headed by Simeon Draper, and embraces the names of George W. Blunt, Charles H. Marshall, Otis D. Swan, Judge Bonney, and other gentlemen who have been and still are identified with what is known as the "Draper Organization" of the Union party.

Rebel Efforts and Failures to Aid the Peace Candidate.

The rebels have not been able to help the Peace candidate much by their late military operations. They started three or four campaigns for that purpose, but they have all come to grief—just at the wrong time for them. Price made a grand rush into Missouri a few weeks since, to stump the State for Little McClellan, and ravage it for Jeff. Davis; but, before the election, Pleasonton has routed him in fearful style, and his two best officers, Marmaduke and Cabell, are by this time on Johnson's Island. Hood and Beauregard, in like manner, went forth to invade Tennessee, and Jeff. Davis proclaimed publicly at Columbia that the main object of the campaign was to help the prospects of the peace candidate for the Presidency by showing to the North the hopelessness of the war. "I believe," said he, "it is in the power of the men of the Confederacy to plant our banners on the banks of the Ohio, where we may say to the Yankee 'be quiet, or we shall teach you another lesson.' Let fresh victories crown our arms, *and the peace party, if there be such at the North, can elect its candidate.*" In the same speech he said: "Does any man imagine that we can conquer the Yankees by retreating before them, or do you not all know that *the only way to make spaniels civil is to whip them?*" This speech was delivered on the 4th of October, and in it Davis dwells again and again on the imperative necessity of rebel successes "within the next thirty days," showing his desperate anxiety that they should occur before our Presidential election, and in time to affect popular sentiment and action at the North. Well, thirty days and more have passed, and what is the upshot, or what is the prospect, of Hood's and Beauregard's great politico-military campaign in behalf of the peace candidate? The rebel army has not set foot in Tennessee; the feeble attempt which it made to cross the Tennessee River was easily repulsed; and Gen. Sherman evidently regards the whole movement with philosophical contempt. He holds Atlanta firmly; all his communications with Chattanooga are perfect; the latter stronghold is impregnable; so likewise are Murfreesboro and Nashville, and what can Hood and Beauregard do? The probability is that henceforth Gen. Sherman will pay but little attention to them, and will now prosecute the campaign through Georgia in his own way.

The other rebel campaign of a politico-military character, that of Gen. Early, who we were told by the Richmond papers, two months ago, had started out with his army to "electioneer for the peace candidate," has in like manner come to a very sorrowful plight before the election. Routed in two campaigns and five battles, he has now but the wreck of an army somewhere in the lower end of the Valley, which cowers and flies at the very mention of the name of Sheridan.

Thus have all the campaigns which Jeff. Davis looked forward to with such intense anxiety, as means of helping the peace candidate, come to an untimely, or rather very timely end.

Chance to Make Money.—We suppose every one has observed the notice issued by the Chairman of the State Executive Committee, and which has been placed at the head of our editorial page for some days, offering a reward of *one thousand dollars* for the first arrest, followed by conviction, of a person offering a fraudulent soldier's vote. It is known that the fraudmongers have not yet given up the hope of getting many of their bogus votes into the ballot-boxes; and if they attempt this at any of the polls, some vigilant patriot will have an opportunity of making a thousand dollars to-day.

Are we Canine?—It is hard to teach the leaders of Southern arrogance and Northern abjectness that the great body of the people of the Free States are really not canines, as Jeff. Davis calls us, but a race of proud-spirited white men, with a passionate love of country and nationality. Jeff. Davis verbally and the Chicago Democratic leaders still more essentially, assume us to be "spaniels" needing "whippings" to make us know our place, and satisfied to stay whipped. But to-day will teach a brave lesson to both these sets.

Who is John B. Harrington?—The Hartford *Times*, a McClellan paper, reports among the speeches of a McClellan meeting in that city, one from "John B. Harrington, of New-York," containing the following slightly revolutionary language against the Administration:

> "If these money-changers and treason-mongers cannot be driven out of Washington by ballots, we must drive them out if it takes fire and sword, grape and shrapnel to do it."

We suspect this man must be one of Gov. Seymour's "friends."

The McClellanites in Canada.—From Buffalo, Oswego, and other points on the frontier, come tidings of portentous movements among the rebel raiders, in connection with our Presidential election. The harbors are all under close guard, and every precaution is taken against surprise. Of course the Copperheads abuse the Government for this vigilance, as they did in the case of the Northwestern conspiracy. They know their "friends."

"If you wish to make a spaniel civil, whip him," said Jeff. Davis, in one of his late speeches. True. The cessationists, in styling the war a "failure," owned themselves whipped; and were so "civil" to Jeff. that they ventured not a syllable against him in their platform.

Question for Each Democrat.—The old Democracy of the North are now divided into two organizations, the War Democracy and the "whipped spaniel" Democracy. Which do you belong to?

☞ We are requested to say that Wm. H. Webb, Esq., is not a candidate for the office of Supervisor for the City and County of New-York. The nomination of Mr. Webb, made by the Citizens' Association, was positively declined as soon as it was made.

Errors in Registry.

New-York, Sunday, Nov. 6, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

During the past week myself and a number of friends found, on application to the registry books, that notwithstanding the names were properly and carefully given, in *seven* out of ten cases they were wrongly registered; they were again correctly given and again incorrectly set down. A family of brothers who have always voted the Republican ticket had *every one* of their names put down wrong, having middle names inserted where none existed, and either first or last name misspelt. They were earnest Union men enough to go again and again until they saw they were correctly registered. Now I fear that his same course of fraud has been practiced upon thosts of respectable men, for that is the class, many in charge of the registry, know to be Unionists. The former, naturally honest themselves, don't suspect this dishonesty in others, and on leaving their names, presuming they will be put down rightly, take no further thought in the matter until, on going to vote on Tuesday, and giving their name, they will be told there is no such name in the registry. Too many, rather than be subjected to the delay necessary to get themselves identified and sworn in, will go off to their business, and so the country lose their vote.

Will you suggest some remedy and warn the people and show them how to be prepared to meet this emergency?

Respectfully, G. M. W.

Landing of Furloughed Soldiers.

The recent order from the War Department, granting furloughs to all soldiers in hospitals to return to their homes, has taxed the Quartermaster's Department of this city to the utmost. Capt. H. Brownson, Assistant Quartermaster, with his corps of twenty assistants, has been assiduously at work night and day since Tuesday last. Thirty-one cars filled with soldiers were sent off to-day eastward by the New-Haven Railroad alone. The Harlem Road also sent out an extra train. Dr. Hoff, Medical Director of transportation, has cared for more than 1,000 men per night during the past week, distributing transportation to the men in the morning. The labors of these faithful officers of the Government have been severe and arduous.

Look Out for Deceptive Ballots—Attempt to Defeat James M. Thomson by Fraud.

Ballots are being sent around throughout the city containing the whole Union ticket for State and county officers, but substituting the name of William C. Conner, the *Mozart* candidate, for County Clerk, in place of James M. Thomson, the Union candidate. These sets of tickets are as much a fraud as an altered name or a forged note. Mr. Thomson is one of the worthiest men ever nominated in this city, and should receive the entire Union vote. If he does get it, he will be elected over both the other candidates, and will guarantee to the city at least one honest man in an important public office.

Stamps on Election Affidavits not Required.

The correspondence below explains itself:

Washington, Nov. 3, 1864.

To the Editor of the Brooklyn Union:

Some doubts have been expressed in various quarters upon the question whether Internal Revenue Stamps are necessary upon the papers required to enable a soldier's vote to be received, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue was applied to upon the subject. His decision I inclose for publication.

Yours, &c., S. M. PARSONS,
No. 77 State-street, Brooklyn.

Treasury Department, Office of Internal Revenue, Washington, Nov. 3, 1864.

Sir: Last year, after due deliberation, and consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, it was decided by this office that *no internal revenue stamps are required on any papers necessary to be executed by any one in order to be enabled to exercise the right of suffrage.*

To the opinion then expressed I still adhere. The provisions of the late act of Congress are in no respect different, so far as this point is concerned, from the act of 1862.

The decision referred to applies as well to the votes of soldiers as citizens, and to all those papers which are necessary to be executed by soldiers under the statutes of their respective States, by which they become entitled to vote when absent from the particular State to which they happen to belong.

The householder's affidavit, under the provisions of the New-York statute, comes within the principles of this decision. Very respectfully,

JOSEPH J. LEWIS, Commissioner.

S. M. Parsons, Esq., No. 67 Wall-street.

Gen. Keyes.

Monday, Nov. 7, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice in your paper, yesterday, a dispatch from San Francisco, which states that "Major-Gen. Keyes, who lately arrived here, is working and speaking in favor of Gen. McClellan." There is no such person as Major-Gen. Keyes, he having resigned his position from the army, in the hour of his country's peril, because he imagined he was not treated with proper consideration. He is one of the same class of *patriots* as *Gen. Don Carlos Buell* and the *famous Gen. Naglee*, who, because they were not intrusted with commands, for which they were unfit, have espoused the cause of the *great General of the age* (?)—I suppose for further instruction in military matters.

It may be well to state that E. D. Keyes was made a Major-General at the earnest request of the President against the wishes of Gen. McClellan, who did all in his power to defeat the appointment. This is another of the many cases where a person who has felt constrained to resign, or who has been dismissed from the army, allows his personal feelings to get the better of his patriotism.

AN INDIGNANT UNION MAN.

A Good Idea.

Saturday, Nov. 5, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Could you not propose that a dinner and reception should be given to the soldiers now on furlough in this City—to be given some day previous to their return, after the election. It would be no more than right and proper to remember them.

H. B.

A Soldier on Voting.

The following extract is from a private letter from a soldier in the army under Gen. Rosecrans to his brother in this city:

"I am glad to know that you are a good Union man and in for Uncle Abe. How any man with half his senses could vote for any one else, after reading the platform that 'Mac' was nominated on, is more than I can see, unless he be a Southern sympathizer and a Copperhead, and from such 'Good Lord deliver us.' There is something praiseworthy in a man who will stand up as a rebel soldier to give or receive a charge of musketry. But what can be said of those sneak, peace-at-any-price men, staying at home, too great cowards to fight even in either army, doing everything to further the ends of rebels, while living under the protection of the North? P. and M. vote for their Democratic candidate like the old Pennsylvania Dutchman who always did for Jackson. They knew that father was a Democrat when politics were vastly different, years ago. And so they are. My opinion is that, outside of their tin-shop, they don't know anything, which is very evident or they would never support 'Little Mackerel,' 'the soldiers' friend' (in a horn.) I have done but little service. But, rather than have any dishonorable peace, I would enlist to-morrow again to fight till death, if so doing would insure a settlement of this war as it should be, and not have a patched-up peace for a few years, then to break out again. We all out here are sanguine that Abe will be kept in office."

Washington and Lincoln.

Orange, N. J., Friday, Nov. 4, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Peace Democrats are fond of comparing their candidate for the Presidential office, Mr. G. B. McClellan, with Napoleon.

We may compare our candidate, the candidate of the Unconditional Union party, Abraham Lincoln, to him who was "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." Particularly is there a resemblance of incidents connected with the Presidential career of Gen. Washington and Mr. Lincoln. Firmness, moderation, honesty, were prominent characteristics of George Washington; the same is the case with Abraham Lincoln to such a degree, that the rebels and their sympathizers would rather it were not so.

The rebels commenced the war for the purpose of overthrowing the United States Government. In this they have not succeeded. On the contrary, portion after portion of territory which they had seized, has been wrested from them. As if dissatisfied with this mode of suppressing a rebellion, a so-called "party" at the North, not the party to which Washington, Jefferson and Jackson belonged, *demand a cessation of hostilities!*

Shall we, or shall we not, lay aside our manhood, and vote in favor of surrendering to a rebellion that, after four years of failure, HAS ACCOMPLISHED NOTHING and is well-nigh suppressed?

W.

Fair in Mount Vernon, N. Y.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Mount Vernon, N. Y., Thursday, Nov. 3, 1864.

A fair was held in this village last Friday eve for the benefit of sick soldiers. It was projected and carried out to completion by two little girls nine and ten years old, aided by some of their mates of similar age. They had made a variety of fancy articles during the hours allotted to play, and made their labor their amusement. All was done quietly, even to inviting their company, which was a pleasant one. The disposal of their wares brought the sum of $23, and has stimulated others to aid the noble cause. Bessy Felton and her sister's work ought to be encouraged elsewhere, and kindle and keep up the patriotic and philanthropic love in the hearts of the young of the country.

A. W. MACDONALD,
No. 37 Park-row.

The Safety of New-York—Order from the Chief-Engineer of the Fire Department.

Office Chief-Engineer Fire Department,
New-York, Nov. 5, 1864.

To the Firemen of the City of New-York:

Having seen in the public newspapers of this City, on the 4th inst., that the Government of the United States is in possession of information "that there is a conspiracy on foot to set fire to the principal cities of the Northern States, on the day of the Presidential election," I deem it my duty (notwithstanding that, in my opinion, there is not any real cause for alarm) to take all precautionary measures in the power of this Department, to avert such an evil to the City of New-York.

I do, therefore, request all the members of the New-York Fire Department to hold themselves in readiness to meet this emergency.

The foremen of the several Fire Companies are directed to see that their respective apparatuses and everything appertaining thereto be placed and kept in proper condition for immediate use; and anything out of order to be immediately reported to myself or to the firemen of the Corporation Yard, who have been instructed to have all repairs promptly attended to.

JOHN DECKER, Chief-Engineer.

Office Chief-Engineer, Fire Department,
New-York, Nov. 5, 1864.

To the Bell-Ringers of the several Fire-Alarm Bells throughout the City:

You are hereby directed to be more than usually particular in receiving and giving alarms of fire on Tuesday next, Nov. 8, 1864; do not receive alarms unless you are positive that the party or parties giving the same are members of the Fire or Police Departments; do not ring any alarms until you are satisfied there exists an actual necessity for the same.

Your attention is directed to the accompanying instructions to the members of the Fire Department.

JOHN DECKER, Chief-Engineer.

Inquiries About the Qualifications of Electors.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

Two weeks since, I moved from the Sixth into the Second Ward. Will my not having been a resident of the *Second* Ward thirty days previous to the election, deprive me of a vote for Presidential Electors and Governor?

V.

[Your change of residence does not affect your right to vote. If you are a citizen of this State, and have resided six months in this county, your right to vote is unimpaired by any change of residence from one ward to another.—Ed. Times.]

New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 2, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A friend, having moved into the country, desires to know if he has the right to vote. He hired his premises, and paid rent from July 1, but did not move up and take possession until about a fortnight after. If his domicil dates from the time of hiring and payment, he has a full right; but if from the time he moved in, he falls short five days.

S. W. W.

[Our correspondent is mistaken. According to the laws of the State of New-York, six months' residence is necessary to qualify a person to vote who removes from one county to another. His friend does not obtain his rights until Jan. 1.—Ed. Times.]

THE SIXTH DISTRICT.

To the Electors of the Sixth Congressional District—Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Coming now to the last days of the rebellion and to the difficult duty of reconstruction, no one can fail to see the importance of looking beyond mere personal and party considerations, and sending to Congress men who will bring to that responsible post knowledge to comprehend the situation of the country, wisdom to devise practical as well as practicable measures of reconstruction, and the ability to explain their nature and to persuade others to adopt them. To no part of the country is this more important than to this city, where so many national interests centre.

The undersigned, voters in the district, take this mode of urging the election of Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND. His strong attachment to the cause of the Union, his learning and eloquence, and his parliamentary experience, point him out as the one among all the candidates who is pre-eminently fitted for the place in times like these.

MR. RAYMOND is a native of Western New-York, and immediately on leaving college, became a resident of this city, and became identified with her interests, and for more than twenty years has resided in this Congressional District. In 1850 he was a member of the State Legislature, and again in 1851, when he filled the office of Speaker with distinguished ability. In 1854 and 1855 he was Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate, and in 1862 he was again elected to the Legislature, and was again honored with the position of Speaker of the Assembly. During his entire residence in the city he has been connected with the public press—in the *Tribune* and the *Courier and Enquirer* for several years each, and he established and has always conducted the NEW-YORK TIMES.

His ability as a legislator is universally conceded, and his clearness, force and eloquence as a public debater and as a writer have made him justly distinguished. As an editor, he has always been found an able champion of good morals and good government.

The district can be carried with proper united effort. In union alone is there strength. The contest is between MR. RAYMOND and MR. WARD, and voters should not be misled by any side issues or special candidates.

SIMEON DRAPER,
ABRAM WAKEMAN,
GEORGE W. BLUNT,
WILLIAM MITCHELL,
CHA. H. MARSHALL,
[illegible] W. BONNEY,
WILLIAM A. BUTLER,
ALEX. HAMILTON, JR.,
WILLARD PARKER,
E. DELAFIELD SMITH,
GEORGE DENNISON,
JAMES KELLY,
J. P. GIRAUD FOSTER,
FRED. DePEYSTER,
R. S. VAN WRINKLE,
COLLIN MORRIS,
R. WIER ROSEVELT,
W. F. SMITH,
ETHAN ALLEN,
S. L. WOODFORD,
E. C. BENEDICT,
JOHN D. LAWSON,
JAMES B. TAYLOR,
ABRAHAM LENT,
GEORGE STARR,
BENJAMIN L. SWAN,
OTIS D. SWAN,
WILLIAM ORTON,
J. F. CLEAVELAND,
GEORGE W. DILKS,
THOMAS E. STEWART,
J. WILSON GREEN,
CHAS. J. LIVINGSTON,
ED. W. DIXON,
J. A. MAY,
DAVID SCAMAN,
MALTBY G. LANE,
JOHN REYSER,
SYLVANUS GEDNEY,
WM. TUCKER,
JAS. W. BOOTH,
HENRY A. KERR,
M. FRELIGH,
E. H. McCURDY,
JOHN M. KNOX,
CHAS. E. BUTLER,
GEO. W. BROWN,
W. D. WATERMAN,
GEO. T. MERKLE,
A. H. KEECH,
JOHN D. LENT,
JOHN ALLEN,
N. D. THAYER,
GEO. W. BUSH,
A. G. CAMBELL,
ALONZO BLISS,
B. F. GAMBLE,
H. H. CONGILL,
W. H. GEDNEY,
A. M. C. SMITH, JR.,
W. H. LEE,
HENRY WILSON,
SINCLAIR TOUSEY,
SAMUEL V. DODGE,
JACOB VARIAN,
OWEN WARD,
W. W. MONK,
JOHN P. HAYDEN,
CHARLES HEDDEN,
THOMAS F. DEVOE,
CHRISTOPHER DWYER,
LANSING SCUDDER,
LINUS SCUDDER,
GEORGE W. FREED,
JACOB C. BOGERT,
JAMES GALWAY,
DEWITT C. CLARK,
H. H. HAMMOND,
W. B. SAWYER,
ABRAM THARROT,
JAMES A. BOGERT,
WILLIAM J. YOUNG,
WILLIAM HARRISON,
R. RUTTER,
H. M. VAN WART,
WILLIAM MORGAN,
SAMUEL MORGAN,
L. MOREY,
J. H. EDGERLY,
ANDREW KNOX,
RICHARD Y. TAFT,
JAMES RAMSEY,
WILLIAM RILEY,
WILLIAM V. TAFT.

Manhattan Union Club.

The statements contained in a card published in yesterday's *Tribune* by one signing himself "A Member of the Club," denying the authority of the Executive Committee of the Manhattan Union Club to call a meeting to ratify the nomination of the Hon. H. J. RAYMOND, as Member of Congress for the Sixth District, are utterly false, both in what they directly charge, and in what they indirectly insinuate.

GEO. W. VAN SICKLEN, President.
CHAS. J. COGGESHALL, Vice-Pres't.
JAS. W. CROMWELL, Secretary.
W. W. UNDERHILL, Treasurer.
GEO. H. COCK,
J. SHERWOOD COFFIN,
B. H. COCK,
H. E. FARNSWORTH,
E. W. COGGESHALL, Chairman.
Executive Committee Manhattan Union Club.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1864.

The Sixth District.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I see that AUG. F. DOW, Chairman of the Convention which nominated Col. HAWKINS for Congress, has offered to withdraw Col. H. if Mr. RAYMOND will also withdraw in favor of either F. A. CONKLIN or O. BLUNT.

Two years ago Mr. Dow opposed both these gentlemen when both were running, and worked openly for ELIJAH WARD. What has made him so much in love with them now? Is he trying to accomplish the same end by different means?

Yours, QUERIST.

Vote of the Sixth Congressional District Last Year.

The following vote was polled in the Sixth District at the November election of 1862:

Wards.	Depew, (Union)	St. John, (Dem.)
Ninth	2,350	2,188
Fifteenth	1,556	994
Sixteenth	2,034	2,024
Totals	5,940	5206
Depew's majority		734

Mr. DEPEW was the Union candidate for Secretary of State.

New-York Politics.

From the Springfield Republican, Nov. 1.

The Republicans of New-York have a singularly bad habit of throwing away their opportunities. If they have a chance to do something handsome and achieve a decided success, the chances are that they will divide that they may be conquered the more easily. This is what they are absurdly doing at this election in the Sixth and Eighth Congressional Districts in New-York City. United they have a fair prospect of carrying both districts. So, to make defeat certain, there are two Republican candidates running in each district, and the contest is very sharp, while the Democrats stand by, ready to take the prizes offered to them. It would be a great matter to break the unity of the New-York City delegation in Congress for the Opposition, and it is inexcusable in the Republicans that they refuse to do it. The Sixth District would do itself great credit by electing Mr. RAYMOND, of the TIMES. His Republican competitor, Mr. RUSH C. HAWKINS, may be a very excellent man, but Mr. RAYMOND has a national reputation, and eminent qualifications for service in Congress. It would be a wise and patriotic thing in Mr. HAWKINS to withdraw and give his support to Mr. RAYMOND, since it is certain that by running against him he gives the place to the Democratic candidate. So in the Eighth District Mr. WILLIAM E. DODGE will undoubtedly obtain the larger part of the Republican votes, but Mr. HAMMERSON, the Second Republican candidate, will probably secure enough votes to give the election to the Democratic candidate. Is there no means by which these senseless divisions can be healed, and two valuable Republican members of Congress be elected from New-York City? The object is certainly worth an effort.

Democratic Mass Meeting at Jackson-square—The Nomination of Hon. Eli P. Norton Indorsed.

A large meeting of the Democrats of the Sixth Congressional District was held last evening at Jackson-square, to ratify the nomination of Hon. ELI P. NORTON for Congress. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, a very large number of citizens assembled. A fine band of music was in attendance, fireworks and transparencies displayed in great abundance, and it was in every particular one of the most complete and enthusiastic meetings held by the Democrats in this district. At 8 o'clock the meeting was called to order, and, on motion, Hon. WILLIAM CHAUNCEY was called to preside. Spirited addresses were made by Hon. ELI P. NORTON, Hon. JAMES BROOKS, W. B. RANKIN and others. The Chairman then read a letter from Hon. JOHN McKEON, strongly indorsing the nomination of Mr. NORTON; after which the meeting adjourned, with strong and hearty cheers for the nominee.

The Election Returns.

Editors and telegraphers throughout the State of New-York, who may have occasion to send the results of the election to the Associated Press, are requested to observe the following instructions, as by so doing they will greatly lessen the burden of the telegraph lines, and simplify the labors of the persons whose duty it is to prepare the returns for publication:

First—Send the full vote for Presidential Electors in the town or city; also, the full vote for Governor. No vote of a district or ward of a town or city is desired, nor is the vote for any other candidate on the State ticket.

Second—Send, also, the name and politics of persons elected to the Legislature.

The above is all that need be telegraphed, except from the county towns from which the Associated Press desire the full county vote, or an estimate thereof, for President, Governor and Congressmen.

County committees and clubs are requested to cooperate with the editors and telegraphers in procuring such information. D. H. CRAIG,

General Agent New-York Associated Press.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1864.

Inspectors, Take Notice.

That all soldiers' votes purporting to be sworn to before the following persons are fraudulent:

C. G. Arthur, Capt. and A. A. Gen.
C. G. Arthur, First Lieut., commanding Co. I, 7th N. Y. Cav.
Sam'l Davidson, Capt. 43d Regt. N. Y. Vols.
Sam'l Davidson, 43d N. Y. Vols.
Louis J. Ottent, Capt. Co. E, 179th N. Y. Vols.
G. Chester Walker, First Lieut. 91st N. Y. Vols., and Post Adjt.
J. M. Murphy, Lieut.-Col. 7th N. Y. Vol. Art.

New-York City Regiments which have no Existence.

Infantry—1st, 2d, 4th, 6th, 8th, 9th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 16th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 40th, 44th, 48th, 53d, 67th, 70th, 71st, 72d, 78th, 79th, 83d, 84th, 87th, 99th, 101st, 105th, 113th, 120th, 130th, 135th, 138th, 163d, 166th, 167th, 168th, 171st, 174th, 177th.

Seventh Black Horse, formerly 2d New-York Cavalry; 19th Cavalry; 11th Artillery; 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th Batteries of Artillery, now organized with regiments; 1st, 2d, 22d and 27th Batteries of Artillery; Les Enfans Perdus, consolidated; Rockett's Battery changed to independent battery.

Reuben E. Fenton.

The Washington correspondent of the Buffalo *Express*, writing recently of our State Agent at the National Capital, says he cares little for MCCLELLAN or the Opposition party, so that he can accomplish something for SEYMOUR. Were he man of less pretensions and more brain he would have retired from the field a long time ago. The rebuffs he receives from our boys in the hospitals are very amusing, and oftentimes send him away grumbling at his want of success. The boys never saw him in the hospitals until within the past month. During all the Summer when the sons of New-York were filling every hospital, when the sick and wounded, the crippled and dying were calling for help, and wondering why the agent of their own State did not show his face and exhibit his sympathy by administering to their wants, he was nowhere to be found. No sympathy, no care, no relief came to their bedside; but now that their votes are needed to elect his master, he is particularly officious and frequent in his visits. He finds, however, that they are as wanting in sympathy as he has shown himself to be during their suffering. They remember the kind words spoken and the relief administered by the Hon. REUBEN E. FENTON, during their suffering; they remember that night and day, week day and Sunday, he was busy providing for their welfare, caring for their wants, cheering them by his presence; and when unable to attend personally, they saw his agents, who were paid from his own pocket, and who administered comfort by their kinds words, and supplied their wants from the liberal storehouse of their friend. Remembering these things, the boys are not particularly choice in their epithets to the agent of Gov. SEYMOUR.

Last week one of our own boys, who had been confined at Stanton Hospital for a long time, and who was now able to travel, called on Gov. SEYMOUR's agent for assistance in obtaining a furlough to go and see his friends. The agent inquired of him if he was a voter. On being told that he was, he wished to know who he would vote for as Governor of New-York—if he would vote for Gov. SEYMOUR. The soldier replied that he would vote for Mr. FENTON. "Then I can do nothing for you," was the reply; "but if you will agree to vote for SEYMOUR, I will try and get you a furlough." The reply of the wounded hero was, "I will rot in the hospital first;" and he left the office.

Let those who have relatives in the army see to it that the man who has by his practical works, by his sympathy, and by a judicious use of his official power, been of service to their friends, is safely placed in the Governor's chair, where he will have more power to benefit the brave boys that defend our rights.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The City of Baltimore at this Port—The North American at Father Point—A Bill for Murder Found Against Muller—The Danish Question Near a Settlement—War Against Japan.

The Inman steamer *City of Baltimore*, Capt MIREHOUSE, which left Liverpool at 9 o'clock on the afternoon of the 26th and Queenstown on the 27th of October, arrived at this port last evening.

The *Asia* arrived at Queenstown at 2 P. M., on the 25th, and reached Liverpool.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

SHERMAN'S OPERATIONS.

The London *Times* in an editorial on the situation of affairs in America, thinks that matters are not so assuring as the Washington Cabinet could, at this juncture, wish them to be. The *Times* hopes that the atrocious devastation said to have been effected by SHERIDAN in Western Virginia has been exaggerated. According to the account received and published by the *Times*, a track of fertile country sixty miles in length, with an average breadth of forty miles, is burnt into a wilderness. Two thousand barns and seventy mills stored with corn, forage and implements of agriculture, are stated to have been given to the flames—and it is represented that in retaliation for the shooting of one of SHERIDAN's men while carrying his order into effect, every dwelling within a radius of five miles from the spot where the man fell, was burnt.

The *Morning Advertiser* compares these acts with the treatment of the Palatinate by LOUIS XIV.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE MURDER TRIAL.

The Grand Jury had found a true bill against FRANZ MULLER for the murder of Mr. BRIGGS, and the trial was to commence at the Old Bailey on the 27th, before Lord Chief Baron POLLOCK. An imposing array of counsel was to appear on behalf of the Crown.

M. BERRYER.

M. BERRYER, the distinguished French advocate, was about to visit England. He is to be entertained at a banquet by the most eminent of the legal profession in England, and will be the guest of Lord BROUGHAM.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The improved tone in financial and commercial circles which was so decidedly developed on the 24th continued to make progress on the 25th and 26th ult.; and although failures were still occurring and others were admittedly looked for, the prospects of monetary and commercial affairs were very generally regarded as more favorable. The English funds and the Liverpool cotton market showed a marked improvement, but at Manchester there was very little response.

Consols on the 26th were quoted at 89@89⅛ for money.

The demand for discount at the bank was an average character. The minimum remained at 9, but in the open market the best bills were taken at ½@¾ ₩ cent. below this rate.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS AGAINST JAPAN.

The Calcutta and China mails, already telegraphed, had reached England.

Hong Kong advices to Sept. 10 state that, according to the latest intelligence from Yokohama, Japan, the Marines were under orders for immediate embarkation, and the expedition was to sail three days later, viz., on the 28th August. It is to consist of 8 British ships, mounting 184 guns, 3 French ships and 5 Dutch. A merchant steamer had been chartered by the American Minister to carry the United States flag into action, in order that America also may be represented. The object is to enforce the opening of the inland sea, according to treaty. It was intended that the Marines should land and destroy the batteries so soon as the fleet had silenced the guns. 1,500 troops and half a battery of artillery would remain at Yokohama, together with two or three British men-of-war and the United States sloop *Jamestown* to protect the settlements.

FRANCE.

The Emperor NAPOLEON would leave Paris on the 26th and 27th of October, to meet the Czar at Nice. The King of the Belgians was en route for the South of France, and it was supposed he too was bound for Nice.

Admiral ROMAIN DESFOSSES is dead.

The Paris Bourse on the 25th opened at an improvement, but subsequently became flat, and Rentes declined to 64.60. This heaviness is attributed chiefly to the state of the money market, and to failures which were taking place, but political distrust was also believed to have something to do with it.

Mexican accounts via France are all favorable to the new Government, and present a marked contrast to those received via New-York.

THE DANISH QUESTION.

It was positively stated that peace would be finally concluded in the course of the current week.

SPAIN.

The *Noticias* of Madrid says, that explanation having been refused by Peru, diplomatic relations between that country and Spain are entirely suspended.

ITALY.

The sittings of the Italian Parliament, which were only commenced on the 24th, were on the following day adjourned until further orders.

A band of about one hundred insurgents, in Venetia, among whom were several deserters, had taken refuge in the forest of Consiglio.

La France, alluding to a rumored understanding between France and Austria, says:

"Nothing is known on the subject, but the Venetian question is a difficulty which very considerable concessions on the part of Austria could alone remove."

MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Oct. 26—P. M.

COTTON.—The market has become quite active under a speculative demand, at the low prices. East Indian Cotton has advanced ½c.@1d. upon the lowest point, while other descriptions are firmer, although not quotably dearer. Sales of the three days about 37,000 bales, including 21,000 for export and speculation.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.

There was more inquiry yesterday, and rather more business, but at low prices. Under the influence of the improvement in Liverpool, producers were firmer, but no advance could be established

BREADSTUFFS.—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., GORDON, BRUCE & Co., and others, report: Flour quiet but steady. Wheat in fair demand, and generally 1d. ₩ cental higher; Red Western, 7s. 3d. @7s. 11d.; White, 8s. 3d.@9s. Corn 3d. ₩ quarter dearer, and more doing; Mixed, 27s.@27s. 6d.; White, 30s.@31s.

PROVISIONS.—Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co. report: Beef continues slow. Pork quiet, at late rates. Bacon steady. Lard firm. Tallow firmer, but not much doing. Butter unchanged.

PRODUCE.—Ashes—Small sales of Pots, at 30s. 6d. Nothing doing in Pearls. Sugars quiet. Coffee dull. Rice inactive. Aniseed Oil dull, at 35s. 6d.@36d. Resin nominal; no sales. Spirits of Turpentine easier. Sales of French at 60s. Petroleum dull; Refined, 1s. 9½d.@1s. 10½d.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS without change. SUGAR in fair demand, at late rates. COFFEE firmer. TEA quiet, but steady. TALLOW in better demand; Y. C. 40s. LINSEED OIL, 33s. 3d.@33s. 6d. SCOTCH PIG IRON, 50s. 9d.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Without material change.

LATEST PER CITY OF BALTIMORE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Wednesday, Oct. 26—Evening.

The Emperor has left for Nice. It is stated that a project is under serious consideration for establishing a public walks fund to occupy the same position toward an undertaking of general utility, for the whole of France, as is fulfilled by the walks fund for the City of Paris.

The Bourse has again been unsettled. Rentes closed at 74f. 70c. or 10c. higher than yesterday.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, Wednesday, Oct. 26.

It is denied on good authority that Prussia recently demanded to continue the occupation of Jutland after the conclusion of peace.

The semi-official *Provincial Correspondens*, of today, says the peace negotiations are progressing most favorably. The final settlement of peace may be daily expected.

ITALY.

TURIN, Wednesday, Oct. 26.

A meeting of about 200 Deputies took place yesterday. They expressed themselves unanimously in favor of the convention. The members of the Opposition will meet to-day. It is believed the bill for the transfer of the capital to Florence will obtain a large majority.

GERMANY.

STUTGARDT, Wednesday, Oct. 26.

The Czar is expected at Stutgardt on the 31st.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN TELEGRAPH.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 26.

The Persian Gulf telegraph cable has been repaired. The land line is complete from Bushire to Teheran, and messages have come through to Bombay in 12 hours. The extension from Teheran to Bagdad will be finished next month.

VERY LATEST PER CITY OF BALTIMORE.

(By Telegraph to Queenstown.)

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Oct. 27.

The steamship *Peruvian*, from Quebec, arrived at Londonderry to-day.

Political news is unimportant.

The improvement in commercial circles makes progress. Money is easier. Failures are, however, still daily announced.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Oct. 27.

COTTON.—The sales of Cotton to-day were 15,000 bales, including 10,000 to speculators and exporters. The market closed buoyant, at a trifling advance.

BREADSTUFFS—Steady.
PROVISIONS—Quiet and steady.
LARD—Firm.
TALLOW—Firmer.
PETROLEUM—Easier.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 27.

Consols closed 89⅝c.@89¾c. for Money.

Illinois Central Shares 51c. discount. Erie Shares 40c. @41c.

The North American off Farther Point.

FARTHER POINT, Monday, Nov. 7.

The steamship *North American*, from Liverpool Oct. 27, via Londonderry 28th, passed this point en route for Quebec at 10:30 o'clock to-night

The political news is unimportant.

The Brokers circular reports the sales of cotton for the week at 76,000 bales, including 25,000 to speculators, and 16,500 to exporters. The market opened very dull, and prices declined 1c.@2c., but became active at the decline, which was partially recovered. American closed 1d. lower on the week, and Surats more than recovered the decline, closing at 1d.@1½d. advance on the week. The authorized quotations are: Fair Orleans, 35d.; Middling Orleans, 32d.; Fair Mobiles, 34½d.; Middling Mobiles, 31½d., Fair Uplands, 34d.; Middling Uplands, 31½d.

No other commercial news received.

BALLOT SONG.

New-York, Nov. 8, 1864.

BY WILLIAM ROSS WALLACE.

I.

On patriots, on to the Polls with your cry,
"Still the Union *shall* stand and the Land *shall not die!*"
With your eyes blazing honor, your brows full of might,
Like the Sun's when he scatters the demons of night,
With your hands armed with ballots, the sure sacred swords
That shall slay and forever the Copperhead hordes—
TO THE POLLS!

II.

For the glory of WASHINGTON, leaning from high,
With a wreath for each patriot-form marching by,
For the memories left by your fathers who hurled
Battle-bolts on the Oligarchs' chain-forging world,
For a harmless, poor, down-trodden people their hands
Yet would torture in slavery's blood-dripping bands—
TO THE POLLS!

For a LINCOLN who thus has so long towered true
To the laws and our own sacred *Red, White and Blue*,
For a GRANT, BUTLER, SHERMAN, DIX, MEAGHER, and all
Who have rushed to defend you at Loyalty's call,
For the hate that you hold for the black traitor's birth,
For the love that you bear for your God and His earth—
TO THE POLLS!

IV.

As the swift sulphur-fires flashed grandly of old,
At their God's just command, on a blasphemous fold,
As an ocean rushed over a tyranous host
That would slavery fix on their hard, cruel coast—
As the Eagle swoops down on the Copperhead Snake,
When the reptile dares crawl from his poisonous brake—
To the Polls!

YE FREEMEN! YE UNION MEN! ON TO THE POLLS!

The Election To-day.

The indications are that the election to-day will pass off quietly. There has been no evidence thus far to the contrary. The arrangements made for securing to every citizen a vote, without hindrance or interference, are perfect. It is to be presumed that every loyal man who is able to walk, totter, or ride to the polls, will go there and vote, and it is sure every disloyal one will. The authorities request that all persons not actually engaged at the polls, leave so soon as their votes are deposited. By doing this they will act as preservers of the peace.

The provisions of the Act of 1860, establishing the Metropolitan Police, as far as it concerns the duties of the Police on days of election, will be rigidly enforced to-day. The principal provisions of the law are that no intoxicating liquors shall be sold; that no booth or other structure shall be erected within one hundred and fifty feet of any polling place; that any violence used or incited toward a Police officer, shall be punished by imprisonment not less than one year, or by a fine not less than $250. The same fine will be imposed on any Police officer neglecting to do his duty, or any person falsely representing himself as an officer.

Cooper Institute has been engaged by the Union Lincoln and Johnson Campaign Club, CHAS. S. SPENCER, President, for this evening, and the election returns will be received and announced there. Arrangements have been made with the general telegraph offices to bring the wires upon the stage. An operator will be present, and the audience will thus receive the news promptly.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $12. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar,

FOR THE CURE OF

COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, HOARSENESS, DIFFICULT BREATHING, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT, BRONCHIAL TUBES AND LUNGS, LEADING TO CONSUMPTION.

This sovereign remedy is compounded from the favorite recipe of an illustrious Physician and Chemist, who for many years used it with the most complete success in his extensive private practice.

He had long been profoundly impressed with the wonderful virtue of the honey of the plant Horehound, in union with the CLEANSING and HEALING properties of tar extracted from the LIFE PRINCIPLE of the forest tree *Abies Balsamea*, or Balm of Gilead. For years he was baffled in his attempts to blend these great medicinal forces into such a union that the original power of each would be preserved, the disagreeable qualities of common tar removed, and the price of the compound be within the means of all. At last, after a long course of difficult chemical experiments, he found that by adding to these *five* other ingredients, each one valuable by itself, he not only obtained the desired results, but greatly increased the curative power of the compound. This having been thoroughly tested by practice, is now offered to the general public as a safe, pleasant and infallible remedy.

PRICE, 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

For sale by all Druggists.

CHARLES DOWNER, General Agent,
No. 44 Cedar-st., New-York.

President Petroleum Company.

We learn that the officers of this company have been chosen from our first-class merchants, and are gentlemen of high standing in the community, and in the list of subscribers we find names of several bank presidents and many prominent merchants, which gives a guarantee that the business of the company and the interests of the subscribers will be well attended to. This company promises to become one of the best paying now forming. The subscription lists are fast filling up, and we advise those of our readers who are intent on making investments in this kind of stock to call upon the Subscription Agents, Messrs. L. H. SIMPSON & CO., No. 64 Cedar-st., who are reliable and obliging gentlemen, where they can obtain full particulars, books, maps and prospectus of the company. See advertisement in our columns.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1864.

To the Citizens of New-York.—The undersigned, having been nominated for the office of County Clerk by the united Union Conventions and the War Democracy, deems it his duty to his fellow-citizens to say that, in case of election, the duties of the office shall be strictly attended to; the whole machinery of office thoroughly systematized, and all present abuses reformed. In the appointments to be made to perform the clerical portion of the duties, only honest, capable and efficient men shall be employed; and all parties having business with the office shall be courteously received, and their wants promptly attended to. With a determination to conscientiously carry out these voluntary pledges to the people, I remain your most obedient servant,

JAMES M. THOMSON, No. 103 East 17th-st.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Dr. Schenck, of Philadelphia, in consequence of his usual day of visiting New-York being election day, will be at his office, No. 32 Bond-st., the day following, Wednesday, Nov. 9, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Supply of his medicines can always be obtained at No. 32 Bond-st.

The Toilet Preparations of Joseph Burnett & CO., of Boston, are the "ne plus ultra."

For Sale—One of the oldest book, periodical and newspaper stores in the city; possession given immediately; satisfactory reasons will be given for wishing to sell. For further information call at CROSBY'S, No. 29 William-st., corner Exchange-place.

Ivory and Pearl Jewelry, Pins, Ear-Rings, and CUFF BUTTONS, latest styles, at WELLING'S, No. 571 Broadway, sign of the Golden Elephant.

Marvin's Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Safes for offices and dwellings never mould their contents. MARVIN & CO., No. 265 B'way

Address to Smokers.—Pollak & Son Meerschaum Manufacturers, 692 Broadway, near 4th-street; wholesale and retail; pipes cut to order and repaired.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all Diseases of the Feet cured by DR. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

Highest Premium Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines. WHEELER & WILSON, No. 625 Broadway.

Weed Sewing-Machine Co's. Highest Premium Lock-Stitch Machines, No. 506 Broadway, N. Y.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.

A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address

Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y

Burdsall's Arnica Liniment,

An infallible cure for Burns, Scalds, Sprains, Rheumatism, Inflammation, &c. A single application allays the pain from a burn the instant it is applied. No family should be without it. Depot No. 81 Barclay-st., N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,

For children teething, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels, and cures windcolic.

Soldiers, Attention!—Pain, disease and exposure, with a hot climate, muddy water and bad diet, will be unavoidable, but armed with HOLLOWAY'S PURIFYING AND STRENGTHENING PILLS, you can endure all these and still retain good health. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 35 cents, 88 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Artificial Limbs.—B. FRANK PALMER, LL.D gives the "best" Patent limbs to soldiers—free! 744 B'way, N.Y.; 1609 Chestnut-st., Phila.; 19 Greene-st., Boston. Commissioned by Surgeon-Gen. BARNES, U. S. A.

At Hunt's, No. 430 Broadway, a large assortment of Buckle Gaiters for Fall and Winter wear, plain or fancy, $8. Boots of every description equally low

MARRIED.

ALEXANDER—MARTIN.—At the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church at Owasco Lake, in this State, on Thursday, Nov. 3, Lieut.-Col. A. J. ALEXANDER, U. S. A., and Miss EVELINA THROOP MARTIN, daughter of E. T. Throop Martin, of Willowbrook.

DIED.

HOWARD.—In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, Nov. 7, LAUNCELOT HOWARD, aged 75 years.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, Nov. 9, at 11 o'clock A. M., from No. 16 Clinton-st.

ALBURTUS.—On Monday, Nov. 7, ELIZA, wife of the late Samuel Alburtus, in the 65th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock P. M., from No. 21 Flushing-av., Brooklyn.

HAFF.—On Sunday, Nov. 6, PETER HAFF, in the 85th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, the 9th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 124 East 21st-st.

HOWE.—On Saturday, Nov. 5, at Brighton, Mass., GEO. H. HOWE, Jr., aged 19 years, only son of the late Catharine Field, of New-York, and Geo. H. Howe, of the former place.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) at 1½ P. M., from the residence of his uncle, Frederic Perry, No. 213 East 10th-st.

IRVING.—On Monday morning, Nov. 7, ABBEY S., widow of the late John T. Irving, and daughter of the late Gabriel Furman, in the 86th year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MOTT.—On Monday, Nov. 7, LOUISA B. MOTT, daughter of the late Wm. H. Mott, Esq., of Newark, N. J., in the 29th year of her age.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

NICHOLS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Nov. 6, GEORGE DICKINSON, son of Edward A. and Catharine Y. Nichols aged 7 years.

Their friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, Nov. 9, at 2 o'clock P. M., from their residence, No. 106 Hicks-st., corner of Clark.

PIRNIE.—On Saturday, Nov. 5, suddenly, MARGARET W. PIRNIE, aged 65 years and 8 months, widow of John Pirnie, Esq.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, (Albemarle Hotel, Broadway and 24th-st.,) on Thursday morning, the 10th inst., at 9 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to White Plains for interment. A special car will be in readiness.

RICE.—Killed, on Monday, Sept. 19, at the battle of Winchester, Va., Major JAMES Q. RICE, 2d Conn. Heavy Artillery, of Goshen, Conn., eldest son of the late Rev. Nathan Rice, of the New-York Conference.

STIMIS.—At Belleville, N. J., on Monday, Nov. 7, ALVAH STIMIS, in the 34th year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, Nov. 9, at 2½ o'clock, from the Reformed Dutch Church at Belleville.

THOMPSON.—In this city, on Monday, Nov. 7, WILLIAM A. G. THOMPSON, Esq., aged 79 years.

His friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, at Princeton, on the arrival of the morning train from New-York, about 1 P. M., on Wednesday.

TIEBOUT.—On Monday morning, Nov. 7, of typhoid fever, NICHOLAS TIEBOUT, aged 53 years, 8 months and 1 day.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 308 Madison-st., on Wednesday, the 9th inst., at 2 P. M.

WILLETS.—In Paris, on Thursday, Oct. 13, EDWARD WILLETS, aged 32 years.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 10 East 33d-st., on Fifth Day, the 10th inst., at 2 o'clock, which his friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

☞ The funeral of the late Lieut. FRANCIS H. SEELY will take place, from the residence of his mother, at No. 200 Grove-st., Jersey City, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE MERCANTILE AGENCY
REFERENCE BOOK
FOR 1865.

WE HAVE JUST ISSUED OUR NEW EDITION OF "The Mercantile Agency Reference Book." In its preparation they have been aided by their numerous branch and associate offices, situate in all the leading cities of the United States and Canadas, and have thus had unequaled facilities for the work. The book contains near 200,000 names, embracing all that are at all likely to be found really useful to subscribers. Those not found therein can be obtained by application to our records, access to contents of which is included in subscriptions. By this course we are enabled to keep it within convenient and compact dimensions.

The ratings are all made upon actual data, furnished in detail by our records, the contents of which extend over a period of twenty-three years, and are two-fold in character—one indicating pecuniary resources, the other mercantile credit. The holders of the book will receive prompt notification of all important or material changes in style or rating.

The utmost care has been taken to produce a work which will be both creditable to ourselves and useful to subscribers, and we confidently present it to the business community as superior in every respect to anything of the kind hitherto attempted.

Terms of subscription—which varies according to extent of business and use required of the office—will be made known on application to us.

R. G. DUN & CO.,
Nos. 293 and 295 Broadway.

FURNITURE.
$300,000.
DE GRAF & TAYLOR
Offer their entire stock at gold prices.
AT NO. 87 BOWERY.

FALL AND WINTER.

I am prepared to offer one of the largest stocks of FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING ever offered in this City, cut and made in the most tasty and best manner, and at prices as low as they can possibly be made. FURNISHING AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT not equaled. F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.

The largest store in the City.

JAMES MORRISON & CO.,
NOS. 51 AND 53 WHITE-ST.,
Two doors west of Broadway.
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
SETTS AND ORNAMENTS,
PLAID VELVET RIBBONS,
COLORED VELVET RIBBONS,
SQUARE AND FANCY BUTTONS.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION.

GEO. W. LAIRD'S BLOOM OF YOUTH is the best article in the world for preserving and beautifying the complexion and skin. Genuine manufactured only by GEO. W. LAIRD, No. 74 Fulton-st., formerly No. 483 Broadway. Sold by druggists everywhere.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
of all descriptions
FOR SALE BY
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

LADIES' BREASTPINS—NEW STYLES.

Two, three, five, eight, ten to thirty-five dollars each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

NECKLACES FOR MISSES

TWO, THREE, FIVE, EIGHT, TEN, FIFTEEN to THIRTY DOLLARS each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS DYER, BY A young man well versed in both branches of the business. The best of reference can be given as to character and ability. Address P. O., Box No. 343 Auburn, New-York.

50 OR 100 ENLISTMENT PAPERS WANTED—For 1, 2 or 3 years' volunteers. Highest price paid by B. FOX & CO., No. 167 Broadway.

POLITICAL.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
IXth, XVth and XVIth Wards.
UNION CANDIDATE
FOR CONGRESS.
HENRY J. RAYMOND.
J. WILSON GREEN, Ch'n Nom. Conv.
JAS. W. HUSTED, Secretary.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
IXth, XVth and XVIth Wards.
REGULAR UNION CANDIDATE,
HENRY J. RAYMOND.

ROOMS OF THE N. Y. STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, ASTOR HOUSE, Nov. 2, 1864.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the New-York Union State Committee, held at the Astor House in the City of New-York, on the 2d of November, 1864, the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted:

The Executive Committee of the New-York Union State Committee, with a desire to harmonize the existing differences in the Sixth Congressional District, invited the two nominees, Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND and Col. RUSH C. HAWKINS, to meet the Committee, and after hearing their statements in reference to the action of the nominating conventions and the subsequent attempt of the candidates to reconcile the differences in the District it was unanimously

Resolved, That it be recommended to the two candidates and the conventions nominating them, (they having already selected each one referee,) to empower the Executive Committee to select a third referee to act with the referees already chosen by the respective candidates, and that the decision of the majority to determine which of the two candidates should be the candidate of the Union party in the Sixth District.

The proposition was accepted by MR. RAYMOND and the convention which nominated him, but a letter was received from the convention which nominated Col. HAWKINS *declining* the proposition and submitting a counter proposition, that the difference be decided and the candidate selected by casting lots:

Thereupon it was unanimously resolved, That the convention which nominated Col. HAWKINS having declined the proposition made by this committee, and having submitted propositions which this committee do not regard as either expedient or conducive to harmonious and vigorous action among the Union men of the District, *this committee, under all the circumstances of the case, and after careful inquiry as to the relative strength of the two candidates* RECOMMEND ALL UNION VOTERS IN THE DISTRICT TO CAST THEIR VOTES FOR HENRY J. RAYMOND AS THE REGULARLY NOMINATED UNION CANDIDATE.

HAMILTON HARRIS, Chairman.

WALDO M. POTTER, Secretary.

Action of the National Union Executive Committee.

ROOMS OF THE NATIONAL UNION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, ASTOR HOUSE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1864.

At a meeting of the Committee, held this day, in the absence of Mr. RAYMOND, Hon. WM. CLAFFLIN, of Massachusetts, was appointed temporary Chairman.

The regular business of the committee having been transacted, the following resolution was offered, considered and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we are amply gratified to learn that Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND has accepted the nomination tendered him by the Union Convention of the Sixth Congressional District of the State of New-York; that our experience of his ability justifies us in recommending him to the people of that district, as one eminently qualified to faithfully represent them in the National Councils; and that we most earnestly desire his election, not because the position would benefit him, but because the country would be benefited by securing his services.

WM. CLAFFLIN, Chairman Pro Tem.

N. D. SPERRY, Secretary.

REGULAR UNION, GERMAN AND WAR DEMOCRACY NOMINATION.
FOR MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY,
NINTH DISTRICT,
CHARLES A. LA MONT.
Indorsed by the Mechanics and Workingmen of the District.

UNITED UNION AND WAR DEMOCRACY NOMINATION.
FOR COUNTY CLERK,
JAMES M. THOMSON,
of the Eighteenth Ward.

CITIZENS' UNION CANDIDATE
FOR MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY,
FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT,
CHARLES P. POLHAMUS.

UNION NOMINATION.
XITH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
FOR MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY,
JOHN A. GRIDLEY.

CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.
MOZART, McKEON and GERMAN CONSTITUTIONAL UNION, MECHANICS' and WORKINGMENS' NOMINATION.
FOR COUNTY CLERK,
WILLIAM C. CONNER,
TYPE FOUNDER.

UNION NOMINATION.

TWENTIETH WARD—ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION ASSOCIATION.—At a meeting of the Delegates of the above Association, held on Thursday, Oct. 27th inst.,

ROBERT USHER, Jr.,

was unanimously nominated for Assembly.

JOHN HOOPER, Chairman of Convention.

NINETEENTH WARD, SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
United Union and War Democratic Nomination.
FOR ASSEMBLY,
WILLIAM H. DE CAMP.

UNION NOMINATION.
FOR MEMBER OF CONGRESS IN THE THIRD DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,
JAMES HUMPHREY.

UNITED UNION NOMINATION!
TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
For Member of Assembly,
SAMUEL C. McGRAW.

CITIZENS' NOMINATION.
ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
For member of Assembly
ROBERT USHER, Jr.

FLAGS.—POLITICAL AND NATIONAL FLAGS of every description, on hand, in great varieties. ANNIN & CO., Manufacturers, No. 99 Fulton-st., corner of William-st., New-York. (Established 1847.)

SOLDIERS' VOTES REMAINING IN THE New-York Post-office, Nov. 5. Letters containing soldiers' votes. Persons calling for these letters will be required to be *especially identified.*

Adams Henry
Adler Jacob
Addison John
Ball Capt J W
Baron Charles
Beckwith John
Beckhard Martin
Bick Peter
Bowen William, Bond-st
Burns John, Washington-st
Burghardt Xaphler
Butts Henry
Camp Weldon
Campbell Bernard, Delancy-st
Collins Thomas, Oak-st
Conklin Jerry W
Doyle John, care of Wm Alliff
Dealy Michael
Delaney James, 21st Ward
Dempsey W
Dimline Johann
Dempsey C, 28th-st
Dermody Edward
Denny Thomas D, [illegible]-st
Dowling Thomas, [illegible]-st
Driscoll Martin, Cherry-st
Eaton John R
Fitzgerald Michael, Grand-st
Eddy Wm B
Fitzgerald Wm, Cedar-st
Fitzsimmons Michael, 13th-st
Fox John
Fuller Wm, 30th-st
Graf Barber
Gready Dum, Washington-st
Haas Dr, 2d-st
Hargrove James
Hatton Thomas
Hegan Patrick, 7th-av
Hoog Peter
Hiler Moses H
Hughes Henry
Hye Thomas
Jones Joel
Knox James K
Langrigg T
Larkins Felix, 8th Ward
Lee James
Link Martin
Lodwick Thomas
Mack William, Chambers-st
Marr Larrie
Murdock John
Martin Michel, Bridget McHoney
Mist John, Robertson-st.
Moore Michael, Mulberry-st
Moffit Thomas
Molaney Michael, 18th-st
McCroberts Edward
McDonell James, 2d-av
McMann Patrick
Naigreen Paul
O'Brien James, 2d-av
Brain William, West Broadway
Purcell John
Ray Chas
Ross John
Rettig Wm, [illegible]
Ross John
Schmidt, Forsyth-st
Shaffer William
Shanley Michael
Saig Lewis
Smith Caleb
Stokley John
Stoeschler Louis, Leonard-st
Suckon August
Sullivan John B
Tracy John
Taylor James W
Teichman Isaac, 35th-st
Thompson Patrick
Tierney Jno, Maiden-lane
Vauts Serge
Van Ornan Jacob
Watson Jerry
Welshe Mr, [illegible]
Wilson Thomas, Cherry-st

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

FURNITURE.
MANUFACTURED BY F. KRUTINA,
CONSISTING OF PARLOR SETS, IN ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT,
BEDROOM SUITES,
IN ROSEWOOD, MAPLE AND WALNUT.
LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM SUITES.
All of new designs, and made under my own supervision, at manufacturers' prices, and warranted.
FREDERICK KRUTINA,
Manufactory and Wareroom,
No. 96 and 98 EAST HOUSTON-ST.,
Between Bowery and 2d-av.

GREAT ILLUMINATION!
PREPARE IN SEASON.
B. T. HAYWARD, No. 208 BROADWAY,
Has a new patent lamp or candle-stand, which can be attached to the window by a clasp-spring. A whole front can be illuminated in ten minutes. Agents wanted everywhere.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Canada	Nov. 9	Boston	Liverpool
Sidon	Nov. 9	New-York	Liverpool
Lafayette	Nov. 9	New-York	Liverpool
C'y of Manchest'r.	Nov. 12	New-York	Liverpool
Hibernian	Nov. 12	Quebec	Liverpool
Germania	Nov. 12	New-York	S'ampton
Persia	Nov. 16	New-York	Liverpool
City of Baltimore	Nov. 19	New-York	Liverpool
Pennsylvania	Nov. 19	New-York	Liverpool
America	Nov. 19	New-York	Sou'ampton
Sidon	Nov. 23	New-York	Liverpool
Africa	Nov. 23	Boston	Liverpool
City of London	Nov. 26	New-York	Liverpool
Australasian	Nov. 30	New-York	Liverpool
Virginia	Dec. 3	New-York	Liverpool
Washington	Dec. 7	New-York	Havre
Erin	Dec. 17	New-York	Liverpool
Hecla	Nov. 29	New-York	Liverpool

European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the *Canada*, *vid* Boston, will close at 5:30 P. M. on Tuesday.

The mails for France *vid* Havre, by the *Lafayette*, will close on Wednesday at 9:30 A. M.

The mails for Europe, by the *Hibernian*, will close on Thursday at 1:30 P. M.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent, by the *Germania*, *vid* Southampton, will close at 10:30 A. M. on Saturday.

The mails for Ireland, by the *City of Manchester*, will close at 11:30 A. M. on Saturday.

For Havana, New-Orleans, &c.

The mails for Port au Prince, by the *Port au Prince*, will close at 12 M. on Wednesday.

The mails for Havana and the West Indies, by the *Eagle*, will close at 2 P. M. on Wednesday.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the *Evening Star*, will close at 1:30 P. M. on Saturday.

The mails for Havana and Mexico, by the *Liberty*, will close at 2 P. M. on Saturday.

For the South Pacific.

The mails for the South Pacific and Central America, by the *Costa Rica*, will close on Monday, Nov. 14, at 10:30 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	1:30, 2.20 and 6:15 P. M.
Erie Mail	5 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	4:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	4 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5:00 A. M. and 3 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.

CAREY'S STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE
in every variety of materials
FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR, IN
SACQUES, BASQUINES, CIRCULARS AND JACKETS,
At a GREAT REDUCTION from the gold standard.
GEO. CAREY,
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.,
United States Cloak and Mantilla Store.
W. B. McKENZIE, SUPERINTENDENT.

BELOW THE GOLD COST!!!
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner Grand st.,
FRENCH MERINOS, POPLINS, WOOL PLAIDS
DELAINES, REPS, &c., &c.
Also, at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner Grand-st.,
UNDER GARMENTS, ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
BREAKFAST ROBES, CAPS, &c., &c., in great variety.

CLOAKINGS, CLOTHS, VELVETS, &c.,
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.)
A large assortment at retail
AT REDUCED PRICES!
Also at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

BELOW THE GOLD COST!
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 and 467 BROADWAY, corner Grand-st.
HOSIERY, GLOVES, UNDERGARMENTS, &c., &c.,
a large assortment at retail.
Also, at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, STAIR-CARPETING, RUGS, MATS, RODS, &c., &c., a large assortment. Also,
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERIES, TASSELS, WINDOW SHADES, and FIXTURES, in great variety.
AT REDUCED PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

BELOW THE GOLD COST:
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.)
RICH, PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS,
including several lots of choice Paris Silk, for evening wear,
AT RETAIL.
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FASHIONABLE CLOAKS
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.,)
Manufactured expressly for the city retail trade.
ALSO,
A large quantity of FRENCH and ENGLISH MANUFACTURED CLOAKS, imported as samples, will be sold at retail at VERY LOW PRICES.
And at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
PEYTON & JOHNSTON,
No. 274 Bowery,
invite the attention of the ladies of New-York and surrounding cities to their present magnificent
STOCK OF CLOAKS,
BASQUES,
SACQUES,
CIRCULARS,
AND JACKETS,
manufactured from the latest and most popular styles imported, and at 25 to 40 per cent. less than Broadway and Canal-st. cloak-stores.
CHILDREN'S AND MISSES' CLOAKS, ALL SIZES.
ALSO,
An attractive stock of NEW SHAWLS, for Fall and Winter wear, consisting of long and square Broche, Cashmere, Thibet, Berlin and Woolen Shawls.
ALSO,
an immense stock of new
FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS,
purchased chiefly at auction, very much under the cost to import.
BLACK SILKS, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75 and $2,
worth from $2 to $3.
COLORED SILKS, at $1, $1 20, $1 50 and $2,
worth from $1 50 to $3.
GREAT BARGAINS IN FRENCH MERINOS,
From Auction.
FRENCH MERINOS at $1 25—worth $1 75.
FRENCH MERINOS at $1 50—worth $2.
FRENCH MERINOS at $1 75—worth $2 50.
FRENCH MERINOS (finest imported) at $2—worth $3.
EMPRESS CLOTHS, choice colors, at $1 25 to $2 20.
PARIS OTTOMANS, double width, at $1 to $1 75.
BLACK ALPACAS and BOMBAZINES, at all prices from 60c. a yard up.
FRENCH POPLINS, Tartan Plaids, at $1, $1 25 to $2.
Sold recently from $1 50 to $3.
New and choice DELAINES, at 37½c., 40c., and 45c.
BALMORAL SKIRTS, of Foreign and Domestic Manufacture, very select styles, from $3 to $8 50.
SAXONY PLAID VALENCIAS at 45c., 50c., to 65c. a yard.
MERINO PLAIDS, all wool, at 75c., 80c., and 90c. a yard; also, from auction at decided bargains.
100 dozen CLOTH GLOVES, ladies' sizes, at 5s., 6s. to 8s. a pair.
A large lot LADIES' KID GLOVES, at $1 and $1 25 a pair.
LADIES' DARK KID GLOVES, select colors, equal to Jajous or Alexandres, at only $1 50 a pair, worth $2 25.
ALSO,
purchased at auction, during the recent panic in DOMESTIC GOODS, a large stock of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
consisting of
BLANKETS,
FLANNELS,
MUSLINS,
TICKINGS,
PRINTS,
GINGHAMS, &c.
BLANKETS, (superior quality,) $9 50 and $11, worth $12 and $13 50.
SHAKER FLANNELS, yard wide and heavy, at $1 a yard.
BLEACHED and UNBLEACHED MUSLIN, at 25c., 30c., 35c., to 50c. a yard.
TICKINGS at 28c., 33c., 45c. to 60c.
PRINTS, fast madder colors, warranted, at 25c.
Ladies will find it to their interest to examine our extensive stock.
PEYTON & JOHNSTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

CARPET WAREHOUSE,
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.
We are offering our entire stock of
ROYAL AXMINSTER,
ENGLISH VELVET,
BRUSSELS
TAPESTRY,
THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING,
At much less than cost of importation or manufacturing.
SMITH & LOUNSBURY.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH
HAS JUST RECEIVED AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF FRENCH GARMENTS, DIFFERENT FROM THOSE OF ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE CITY. ALSO, OPERA, RECEPTION AND CARRIAGE CLOAKS, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S GARMENTS, LADIES' BREAKFAST AND DINNER JACKETS IN GREAT VARIETY.
No. 1,142 BROADWAY, one door above 26th-st.

AT FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE,
EIGHT FIFTY-EIGHT BROADWAY, (No. 858.)
Catalogues of the entire assortment sent per mail, with samples of Crape, Silks, Satins, fine Grass Linens, Pineapple Goods, &c., constantly on hand. Shawls, Scarfs, elegant China lacquered articles, Fans, Fancy Novelties, Curiosities, American Indian Articles, Shakers' Work, wholesale and retail.

MILLINERY.

ALL THIS WEEK.—GREAT REDUCTION IN Prices. The entire Stock of Fall and Winter MILLINERY will be sold regardless of cost of importation. Also, Jockey and Turban hat, at SIMMONS', No. 637 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WOMAN IN every respect a situation as good plain cook in a private family, or as cook and laundress in a small family, in Brooklyn; this is a rare opportunity for any family to secure the services of a most estimable woman. Apply at her present employer's, No. 8 Garden-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS and dressmaker, by an English Protestant young lady; is a good operator on Grover & Baker's machine, and would bring her own with her if required; the best of reference given and required. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 70 South Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN woman, a situation as housekeeper; she perfectly understands the duties and is not afraid of work; a comfortable home preferable to high wages; the best city reference given as to respectability and capacity; or would do cooking in a small family. Inquire at No. 23 Bedford-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman, as first-class cook; is an excellent baker; understands her business in all its branches; has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 20 East 12th st., near University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do chamberwork and waiting, or child's nurse and do plain sewing; understands embroidery; best of city references. Can be seen at No. 125 West 24th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL A situation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair dressing; or nurse and seamstress. Call at No. 11 East 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN Protestant woman as nurse; is thoroughly competent to take charge of an infant from its birth. Inquire for 2 days, No. 525 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress. Apply at her present employer's, No. 96 West 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; the best of city reference. Call at No. 13 27th-st., near Madison-av. None but a private family need apply.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG PROTestant girl as chambermaid and waitress, or take care of children. City reference. Please call at No. 200 East 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COOK, to assist in washing and ironing; the best of city reference. Call at No. 111 West 16th-st., rear, for three days.

WANTED—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A situation for a most experienced child's nurse whom she can highly recommend. Call or address CHILD'S NURSE, No. 142 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as good cook, washer, and ironer; has good city reference from her last place. Call at No. 199 West 25th-st., near the 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman a situation to go out by the day or week; good references. Apply, for two days, to SUSAN CLAY, No. 97 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-RATE seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing. No. 490 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

A NUMBER OF WELL RECOMMENDED German females want situations, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A MAN OF LONG EXPERIENCE, a situation as coachman and gardener; he thoroughly understands his business; the best of city reference. Address a note to THOMAS, Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A POSITION BY A LAD 17 YEARS old; has good testimonials, and some knowledge of the drug business. Apply to his uncle, Rev. J. S. DAVISON, No. 2 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family or a hotel, by a young man, who has the best of references. Address W., No. 5 Morris-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A BOY IN A FOREIGN IMPORTING and commission house, smart and active; must write a good hand and be quick at figures; one who understands German preferred. Apply at No. 8 Beaver-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN TO COOK, WASH and iron, for a small family in the country; a good reference required, and good wages given. Call at No. 97 Beekman-st. on Wednesday.

WANTED—A LAD ABOUT 13 YEARS OF AGE, as assistant cashier at PEYTON & JOHNSON'S, No. 274 Bowery; one who has a slight acquaintance with the dry goods business preferred.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER POWER WANTED.
Parties having water power for sale or to rent will please furnish description of same to TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

MARBLE MANTELS.
The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn Long Island, N. Y.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

LIST OF SEAMEN WHO HAVE DIED IN the New-York Hospital from the 1st March to the 30th September, 1864.

John Dennett, age 20, Scotland, died March 2.
Charles Jones, age 28, Surinam, died March 19.
Edward Derrickson, age 50, Ireland, died March 25.
Daniel Thompson, age 46, Sweden, died April 6.
Owen Burns, age 26, Ireland, died April 8.
William Chase, age 30, Rhode Island, died April 17.
John I. Lewis, age 30, Connecticut, died April 21.
George Lind, age 27, Sweden, died April 30.
James Smith, age 33, Pennsylvania, died May 1.
John B. Hickman, age 35, Delaware, died May 13.
William H. Becket, age 20, Maine, died May 14.
Thomas Scott, age 44, New-Jersey, died May 23.
Julius Thomas, age 29, Massachusetts, died May 25.
John White, age 29, Sweden, died May 29.
John Hennessy, age 50, New-York, died May 25.
Michael O'Brien, age 35, New-Brunswick, died June 4.
Charles Clark, age 38, Sweden, died June 4.
William Taylor, age 48, Virginia, died June 15.
Edward Grant, age 38, Ireland, died June 21.
Henry White, age 29, England, died July 3.
Edward Francis, age 54, St. Croix, died July 5.
Stephen Vaughn, age 31, New-York, died July 16.
Neals Smith, age 40, Denmark, died July 24.
Robert Gill, age 33, New-York, died July 26.
Samuel Vickery, age 23, Rhode Island, died August 1.
John Butcher, age 50, New-York, died August 9.
William Smith, age 25, New-York, died August 9.
William Poole, age 35, New-York, died August 9.
Thomas Koop, age 44, England, died August 13.
Robert Beckett, age 21, Germany, died August 20.
Peter Stone, age 23, Ireland, died August 21.
Nehemiah Kendrick, age 19, Nova Scotia, died Aug. 22.
Fred. Westerfield, age 26, Germany, died August 23.
Nicholas Nelson, age 21, Germany, died August 23.
James Tait, age 42, New-York, died September 2.
James Hagan, age 22, Ireland, died September 2.
Thomas Braff, age 56, Ireland, died September 10.
Fred'k Dabzeel, age 25, Scotland, died September 3.
Charles McDonald, age 21, Nova Scotia, died Sept. 14.
Richard Harris, age 20, Ireland, died September 16.
I. H. Thompson, age 66, Germany, died September 17.
John Johnson, age 28, Germany, died September 19.
Robert Brown, age 60, Maryland, died September 20.
Thomas Conley, age 28, Ireland, died September 24.

A RARE COLLECTION OF OLD FOREIGN and American coin on exhibition and for sale, at the Exchange Office, No. 152 Bowery, under the Bank. WILSON DEFENDORF.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the city to purchase cheap and well finished Mantels is at A. KLABER'S Mantel Manufactory, No. 109 East 18th st., near 3d-av., New-York.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES MADE TO ORDER—And inserted by Drs. F. BAUCH and P. GOUGELMANN, (formerly employed by Boissonneau, of Paris,) No. 599 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE.

CHOICE FARM AT AUCTION.—THE SUBscriber will sell at public sale, on THURSDAY, the 17th of November, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, one of the most desirable farms in the township of Shrewsbury, containing 110 acres, with a variety of soil highly productive. For health, beauty and convenience, its location will compare with any other in the County of Monmouth—lying in the village of Shrewsbury, a half-mile from the depot, two hours from New-York, 2½ miles from Red Bank, and 6 miles from Long Branch. Its improvements are a large two-story mansion, with large lawn in front, extensive outbuildings, &c. Terms easy, as a large portion of the purchase-money can remain on the premises. Address BENJ. C. PARKER, Shrewsbury. ANN ALLEN.
SHREWSBURY, Oct. 31, 1864.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, four new brick houses; three-story, basement and under-cellar; high, brown-stone stoops; complete with all the modern improvements. Location one of the most pleasant on the island. Terms easy. GEO. W. BEALE, No. 39 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—HOUSE AND LOT, WITH BAKERY attached, doing a good business; size of lot 50 feet by 260; within 10 miles of New-York City, and three minutes' walk of the landing. Horses, wagons, &c., for sale cheap. For particulars apply to
ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FARM WANTED.—A COMFORTABLE HOUSE, pleasantly located, near some village, and not far from an Episcopal Church, with not less than twenty acres of land, in a healthy location, and price not over $5,000. Address, with particulars, H. A. SPAFARD, No. 18 Wall-st.

FOR SALE IN BINGHAMTON—A LARGE house, recently repaired, with furnace, &c.; the lot near two acres; 150 fruit-trees, vines, &c.; scenery unsurpassed. Inquire of E. H. LUDLOW, 3 Pine-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED HOUSE, 20x50, West 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to COR. R. DISOSWAY, No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No 8. No commissions allowed.

TO LET.

TO RENT,
FOR BALLS, CONCERTS, LECTURES, FAIRS, MEETINGS, &c., &c.,
THE ELEGANT LARGE HALL,
With DRAWING-ROOMS, SUPPER-ROOMS, KITCHEN and BAR attached,
Broadway, corner 34th-st.,
known as
EVERETT ROOMS.
The above, most centrally situated, has just been completed and handsomely fitted up, making the most desirable public hall in the city.
Apply at the hall,
or of E. D. LAWRENCE,
No. 55 West 33d-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A FIRST-class brown-stone four-story house on Murray Hill; elegantly furnished; will be let on moderate terms; parties with children under 12 years need not answer. Address OWNER, Box No. 5,022 Post-office, New-York.

TO LET.—A FURNISHED ENGLISH BASEMENT house, suitable for a small genteel family near Lexington-av. Rent $150 per month. Apply at No. 109 East 27th-st, from 1 to 3 P. M.

STABLE ROOM TO LET.—ROOM FOR TWO horses and one carriage, in stable No. 47 East 15th-st. Inquire on the premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—A SPACIOUS, WELL-LIGHTED OFfice, in an eligible location for a produce commission business. Address A. R., box No. 116 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD, FOR families, can be had at the residence of the subscriber; comfortable rooms, liberal table, very healthy and pleasant location among the hills. Address H. E., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y. Daily communication with the City, by boat and rail.

BOARD WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF THREE persons; two bedrooms and a parlor, or two large bedrooms required; situation must be central, and not below 14th-st. State location and terms, with real name. Address B., Box No. 1,373 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—IN NEW-YORK, OR ON Brooklyn Heights, by a gentleman with three children and nurse, in a private family who would be interested in the care of the children; (ages five, nine, and thirteen.) Address H, Box 5,045 New-York Post-office.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS UP town and a private table can be had by a party of high standing, wishing to live quietly. Address Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and firm of WHITEHOUSE, MORISON & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1864.
EDWARD WHITEHOUSE.
HECTOR MORISON.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of the laws of the State of New-York. That the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is WHITEHOUSE, MORISON & CO. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by said partnership is the buying and selling of stocks, bonds and other securities, as brokers on commission. That the names of all the general and special partners in such partnership are Hector Morison, James Henry Whitehouse, Daniel M. Jarvis, Edward M. Whitehouse and Edward Whitehouse. That said Hector Morison is a general partner, and that his place of residence is the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New-York. That said James Henry Whitehouse is a general partner, and his place of residence is the City of Brooklyn aforesaid. That said Daniel M. Jarvis is a general partner, and his place of residence is the City, County and State of New-York. That said Edward M. Whitehouse is a general partner, and his place of residence is Irvington, Westchester County, and State of New-York. That said Edward Whitehouse is the special partner, and his place of residence is the City of Brooklyn aforesaid. That the said Edward Whitehouse, the said special partner, has contributed in actual cash payments the sum of one hundred thousand dollars as capital to the common stock of the said partnership. That the period at which the said partnership is to commence is the first day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and the period at which it is to terminate is the first day of November, which will be in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and its business is to be conducted and carried on in the City of New-York aforesaid.

Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1864.
HECTOR MORISON.
J. H. WHITEHOUSE.
D. M. JARVIS.
EDW'D M. WHITEHOUSE.
EDW'D WHITEHOUSE.

DISSOLUTION OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the Limited Partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm and name of VAN SCHAICK & MASSETT, is dissolved by mutual consent, such dissolution to take effect on the 1st day of December, 1864.

Dated NEW-YORK, October 31, 1864.
JENKINS VAN SCHAICK.
STEPHEN F. MASSETT.
GEORGE A. OSGOOD.
W. R. TRAVERS.

No. 3 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1864.

MR. EDWARD K. WILLARD THIS DAY retires from the firm of GARESCHE, MINTON & CO. (Signed)
EDWARD D. GARESCHE.
CHARLES A. MINTON.
EDWARD K. WILLARD.

The business will be continued by the undersigned, under the firm of GARESCHE & MINTON. Mr. CHAS. A. MINTON will represent us in the New-York Stock Exchange.
EDWARD D. GARESCHE.
CHARLES A. MINTON.

EDWARD K. WILLARD will continue the Stock Commission business at No. 17 Wall-st.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 15, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to Chapter 236, Laws of 1859, that the circulating notes issued to the late incorporated Union Bank, located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed at par by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany, and at the Union Bank in the City of New-York, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter. The outstanding notes of the said (late) bank must be presented as aforesaid for redemption, within six years from the date hereof, and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts. Pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes, CHESTER A. KELLOGG, of the City of Buffalo, insolvent. Notice first published Sept. 13, 1864, creditors to appear before Hon. JAMES SHELDON, County Judge of Erie County, Nov. 30, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., at his office in Buffalo, to show cause, if any they have, why said insolvent should not make an assignment and be discharged from his debts. C. A. KELLOGG, Insolvent.
EDWARD STEVENS, Attorney.
Sept. 13-law10w.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership heretofore existing between HENRY KEATOR and HUGH S. McILVAIN, carpenters, No. 121 East 18th-st., N. Y., under the firm name of KEATOR & McILVAIN, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 28th day of May, 1864. All persons having claims against said firm will present them for settlement immediately. The business will be continued by H. S. McILVAIN, at No. 121 East 18th-st.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1864.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$25,000—WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED business man, with this amount, to take a liberal share in and management of a manufacturing business of extraordinary attractions. Sales large and strictly for cash, and business thoroughly protected by patents; undoubted testimonials given and required. Refer by permission to S. D. LAW, Esq., No. 181 Broadway, or to W. L. BARNES, No. 362 Broadway.

KENNEDY'S EXTRA FINE CAMBRIDGEPORT CRACKERS, in barrels, half-barrels and boxes, for sale at No. 10 Cortlandt-st., and at all first-class grocers. Something new. Tin-cans, assorted.

FINANCIAL.

THE NORTH AMERICAN PETROLEUM COMPANY,
OF THE
CITY OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICES, NO. 52 WALL-STREET.
CAPITAL..........$1,250,000
125,000 SHARES; VALUE $10 EACH.
President,
NOAH L. WILSON.
Vice-President,
WILLIAM F. ROELOFSON.
Treasurer,
FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT.
Secretary,
ARTHUR B PROAL.
General Superintendent of Ohio and Virginia Properties,
ISRAEL R. WATERS, Marietta, Ohio.
Superintendent of Oil Creek Properties,
HERBERT KETTELL.
Attorneys,
PLATT, GERARD & BUCKLEY.
Bankers,
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.
Trustees,
NOAH L. WILSON, President of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad.
FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT, of Messrs. Schuchardt & Gebhard.
J. P. GIRAUD FOSTER, of Messrs. Foster & Thomson.
WILLIAM F. ROELOFSON, No. 52 Wall-st.
HENRY MORGAN, of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons.
WILLIAM BELL, of Abram Bell's Sons.
WILLIAM H. GUION, of Messrs. Williams & Guion.
DAVID GIBSON, of Messrs. David Gibson & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.
THOMAS T. C. BUCKLEY, of Messrs. Platt, Gerard & Buckley.

The property on which this company is organized, consists of interests in the Kinter, Ocean, Hammond, Painter, and Lloyd wells, on Oil Creek, and the celebrated Reed well on Cherry Run, and in fee simple property of thirty-five acres adjoining the Reed well on Cherry Run.

The producing interests thus owned yield on the average 175 barrels of oil a day, which will be shortly increased by additional wells, now sinking on the property on Cherry Run.

It also holds the fee simple interest in the Reany and Scofield farms, on Duck Creek, Washington County, Ohio, containing 170 acres of lands, portions of which are now already leased for oil purposes.

They also own leasehold interests in that neighborhood, and on Hughes River, Ritchie County, Va., amounting to 2,200 acres.

The capital stock represents the cost of the above property to the company, and with the exception of 12,500 shares, reserved for working capital, has all been subscribed for at $10 per share.

Application for reserved shares can be made at the offices of the company, or to
FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT, Treasurer.

PETROLEUM

OIL STOCKS.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 52 William-street.

Begs leave to inform his numerous friends and the public, that he is a member of the PETROLEUM STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD, and gives his special attention to buying and selling of Oil Stocks in first-class companies. Companies that wish to have their stocks placed upon the call-list of the Board can do so, free of charge, and obtain the necessary papers. Parties who are desirous of forming new companies of choice oil property only will find extensive facilities for doing so on application as above.

ALL THE LEADING PETROLEUM OIL STOCKS THAT ARE PAYING REGULAR MONTHLY DIVIDENDS ARE FOR
SALE AT
NICOLAY'S,
STOCK SALES ROOMS,
No. 52 William-street.
First-class Oil Stocks only solicited.

THE TARR FARM
PETROLEUM CO.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE NO. 61 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL $3,000,000.
30,000 SHARES. PAR VALUE $100 EACH.

TRUSTEES.

GEO. P. BRADFORD, Esq.	New-York.
Hon. ROGER AVERILL	Danbury, Conn.
WILLARD PARKER, M. D.	New-York.
ALANSON A. SUMNER	Albany, N. Y.
E. B. BELDEN, M. D.	New-York.
J. T. SANGER	New-York.
JAMES WADSWORTH	New-York.

To all acquainted with the Oil Region of Western Pennsylvania the name of this company, as indicating its locality, is significant of the great value of its properties.

There is no better Oil Territory.

It embraces interests in fee, and in more than twenty productive wells, and in twelve others now rapidly approaching completion; while the further development of its large unimproved area will at an early day greatly increase its product.

We offer it as a permanent dividend-paying investment.

A limited amount of this stock can be obtained solely of the undersigned at $50 per share, being ONE-HALF of its par value.

The declared dividend for the month is one per cent. on its entire capital, to which purchasers within the month will be entitled.

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.

MILWAUKIE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY.
TO THE BONDHOLDERS.

Your Trustees hereby inform and notify you that the Company have made the payment due the Sinking Fund October 1, 1864, and that we have designated by lot for payment, as required by the trust deed, $60,500 of said Mortgage Bonds, numbered as follows, viz.:

Nos. 48, 93, 101, 199, 221, 223, 256, 267, 300, 332, 336, 408, 420, 422, 479, 491, 495, 496, 508, 547, 630, 631, 685, 706, 716, 736, 763, 828, 907, 922, 944, 945, 977, 1104, 1184, 1238, 1242, 1263, 1275, 1286, 1379, 1386, 1402, 1451, 1605, 1631, 1666, 1711, 1850, 1853, 1901, 2011, 2110, 2310, 2315, 2316, 2322, of $1000 each; and 2478, 2503, 2533, 2554, 2587, 2623, 2681, of $500 each.

The holders of the bonds thus designated for payment can receive their money at par and interest, upon surrendering the bonds to us at the office of W. Schall & Co., No. 58 Exchange-place, City of New-York.

The above bonds will not draw interest after Jan. 1, 1865. The next payment will be due April 1, 1865.

W. SCHALL,
By A. GOETTELLE, Att'y, } Trust's.
N. A. COWDREY,

NOBLE AND DELEMATER ROCK OIL COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
Office No. 67 Wall-st.
100,000 Shares. Par Value $3. $300,000.
Stock full paid, no future assessments.
This Company has an ample working capital, with an interest in the now largest producing well on Oil Creek.
OFFICERS:
John J. Morris, Pres. Isaac A. Quackenboss, Vice-Pres.
Isaac Bemheimer, Trea. J. H. Ketcham, Secretary.
William Norton, Counsel.
TRUSTEES.
John J. Morris, Isaac O. Barker,
Isaac A. Quackenboss, Henry Cohn,
Isaac Bemheimer, Smith Barker, Jr,
John H. Rhodes.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK.
Corner 35th-st., Broadway and 6th-av.
Will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 Treasury Notes at the Bank, and at the Bank of the Commonwealth. Ten-Forty Bonds on hand for immediate delivery. C. DARLING, President.
J. W. B. DOBLER, Cashier.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,
Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.
We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
U. S. 6s, OF 1881.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS.
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENTS
for the sale of the
"7-3-10 NATIONAL LOAN."
All denominations ready for immediate delivery. One-quarter per cent. commission allowed in all cases, and liberal terms made with Banks, Bankers, and Dealers.
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
purchased, and on hand, for sale.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at the office of the company, No. 151 Broadway, on MONDAY, 14th inst., between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. By order of the Board. GEO. T. HAWS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AV. RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election of this Company, will be held at their office, 3d-av., between 65th and 66th sts., on WEDNESDAY, the 9th proximo. Polls open from 2 to 4 P. M.
SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Secretary.
CHATHAM BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1864.

FINANCIAL.

NIAGARA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
REMOVED TO
NO. 12 WALL-STREET.
J. D. STEELE, President.
P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
and dealers in Government Securities,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
receive orders for the
NEW 7-30 LOAN
and have the notes always on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.
All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

THE PRESIDENT PETROLEUM COMPANY.
PRESIDENT, VENANGO COUNTY, PENN.
CAPITAL STOCK, $5,000,000,
IN SHARES OF $5 EACH, PAR VALUE.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE $1 PER SHARE.
Being in full payment for a $5 share. No further call or assessment to be made.
100,000 SHARES RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

THESE LANDS CONTAIN ABOUT 3,400 ACRES, on the Allegheny River and on Hemlock, Porcupine and McCrea Creeks, MAKING AN OIL-BOILING TERRITORY OF OVER TEN AND A HALF MILES IN EXTENT. The wells on the adjoining property, known as the "Celebrated Hendrick" wells and "Pithole Creek" wells, are famous for their immense supply of oil. The wells on this property are being sunk with great vigor, and promise large supplies of oil.

To the capitalist and to parties of limited means, unsurpassed inducements are offered.

Subscription books, maps, and all other information, can be obtained at the office of
L. H. SIMPSON & CO., No 64 Cedar-st.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 650 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.,
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
Subscriptions received for the new popular
7.3-10 LOAN,
And the entire commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 allowed.
10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY.
PITTSBURGH, Nov. 2, 1864.
The stated monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of this company will be held at the office at Pittsburgh on the SECOND WEDNESDAY, 9th day of November, at 3 o'clock P. M.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from MONDAY, the 7th, to SATURDAY, the 12th of November, inclusive.
By order of the Board.
E. WESTERVELT, Secretary.

THE SUN OIL COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
100,000 SHARES OF TWO DOLLARS EACH.
Subscription Price for Reserved Stock, $1 per Share.
JNO. M. ROBERTSON, President.
FRANCIS B. ANTS, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

JNO. M. ROBERTSON	229 Broadway.
WILLIAM H. WILEY	260 Washington-st.
LUMAN B. WING	363 South-st.
STEPHEN B. BRAGUE	8 Wall-st.
PETER U. MORGAN	237 Washington-st.

Office, No. 8 Wall-st. Post-office Box No. 2,017.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 128 BROADWAY.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 21st day of November, 1864, from 12 o'clock M., to 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Company. WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1864.

PETROLEUM OIL STOCKS,
In first-class Companies for sale, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864.

TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on
SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.
For sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the New-Jersey Zinc Company, held this day, the following gentlemen were elected officers of the company, viz.:
GEORGE A. BELL, President.
WM. REDMOND, Vice-President.
A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer.
B. S. GIBLIN, Secretary.
B. S. GIBLIN, Secretary.
JERSEY CITY, Nov. 3, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1864.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of the SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY, held this day, THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Esq., was unanimously elected President, to fill the office made vacant by the resignation of Joseph Walker, Esq., who retires on account of impaired health. The change will take effect on November 1. By order,
RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

OFFICE HOLMAN GOLD MINING CO., No. 200 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 11, 1864.—The Trustees of Holman Gold Mining Co., voted at the last monthly meeting to offer 5,000 shares of their reserve stock for working capital, at $2 20 per share. Par value $2. This Company own fifty gold-bearing claims, all well tested; a 12-stamp mill now running, shed, office and stable, all in Gilpin and Clear Creeks Co's, Colorado.
H. P. CROZIER, President.
JOHN O'NEIL, Secretary.

OFFICE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, 3d November, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual election for nine Directors of this company will be held at the office of the company, No. 88 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, November 9, 1864, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, Nov. 5, at 2 P. M., and reopen on Tuesday, 15th, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Sec'y.

OFFICE MISSISSIPPI & MISSOURI R. R., No. 13 WILLIAM-ST., N. Y.

THE INTEREST ON THE BONDS OF the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, due Nov. 8, will be paid on that day at the Corn Exchange Bank. GEO. T. W. DAVIS, Treasurer.

ALL CLAIMS AND BILLS AGAINST the United States, of whatever description, purchased or collected by
WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE,
No. 17 Broad-st., New-York.

COMMISIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. first floor over Park Bank.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1864.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the Office of the Company on SATURDAY, the 12th inst., at 10 A. M.

The Transfer Books will be reopened on Tuesday, the 15th instant.

By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

SEVENTH MONTHLY DIVIDEND.—THE Directors of the Central Petroleum Company have this day declared a dividend of One Per Cent. on their capital of $5,000,000 for the month of October, payable at their office, No. 10 Pine-st., on the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 16th inst.
JOS. BISHOP, President.
WED. W. CLARKE, Secretary.
Nov. 7, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, Nov. 7, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN AND ONE-HALF per cent. will be paid on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, at the office, in this City, on and after the 17th of November, inst. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 10th to the 17th inst., both inclusive.
GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—$1,400, on real estate, either in this city or Brooklyn. Apply to No. 51 South-st., 2d floor.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES.
WASHINGTON ARSENAL, WASHINGTON, D. C. Nov. 3, 1864.

Will be sold at public auction, at the Arsenal, on the 18th of November, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., a lot of Ordnance Stores, condemned as unfit for use, viz.:
1 Steam Boiler and Pump.
1 Double Lathe.
6 Grindstones.
741 Gray Blankets.
1,608 Blue Blankets.
1,901 Red Blankets.
37 Pelepads, Gutta Percha.
65 Valises, Cavalry, round.
3,317 Nose Bags.
2,833 Surcingles.
1,621 Blankets.
583 McClellan Saddle-trees.
110 yards Silk Serge.
40 pounds Woolen Yarn.
1,000 pounds Woolen Rags.
3 pounds Shoe-thread.
85 Barrels.
5 Jugs.
7 Bottles.
2 Water Cans.
332 Watering Buckets, Gutta Percha.
79 Watering Buckets, Leather.
Also, a large lot of Wrought and Cast Iron.
Successful bidders will be required to remove the stores within five days from the date of sale.
Terms, cash in Government funds.
(Signed,) J. G. BENTON,
Major Ordnance Commanding.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1864.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, the [illegible] instant, for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

3,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis, or other brands of FLOUR, suitable for keeping in a warm climate. The brands and place of manufacture to be stated in the bids, and whether in round or flat hoop barrels. The barrels to be in good shipping order, full headlined and [illegible].

1,000 barrels first quality kiln-dried CORN MEAL, one-half to be manufactured from white [illegible]; sample of package to accompany proposals.

100,000 pounds of RICE, in clean, [illegible] barrels, *like samples to be seen at this office.*

100,000 pounds carefully selected TEA, in original packages, ⅓ Green, ⅓ Souchong, ⅓ Oolong; [illegible] be well strapped, and in perfect order. Cargo and chop marks to be stated on the proposals. Each sample must be marked in full with the name of the party offering, the cargo and chop mark, price and quantity offered.

Bidders are requested to offer not more than two samples of each kind of Tea.

25,000 GALLONS of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, made only from Cider or Whisky, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength, the Whisky Vinegar taking [illegible] bi-carbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce [illegible]; the Cider Vinegar as near the same strength as may be; to be put up in half barrels of 22 gallons capacity, [illegible] samples at this office. Each proposal must [illegible] the kind and quality of Vinegar offered and the kind of package.

45,000 pounds best quality of ADAMANTINE CANDLES, to be 16 ounces to the pound, one-half sixes, the remainder twelves.

200,000 pounds good hard SOAP, to be made by boiling and only from good materials, free from clay, soluble glass, or other adulteration, to have no unpleasant odor, to contain not more than twenty-five per cent. of water, and to be well dried before being packed.

30,000 pounds of good, clean, dry, fine SALT, in strong tight barrels and half barrels, adapted to the purpose, with full head-lining; sixty pounds to the bushel.

50,000 pounds PEPPER (Black.) Bidders will please state the variety of pepper, as Sumatra, Singapore, Penang, &c., furnishing samples, and also state the price per pound at which they will have it ground, put up in four-ounce papers, and packed in boxes containing twenty-five pounds.

8,000 gallons of superior BOURBON WHISKY; barrels to be of good seasoned white oak staves and heads; to have twelve wooden and four strong iron hoops, heads and iron hoops painted. Returns required from a gauger and inspector to be named by the undersigned.

18,000 gallons of RECTIFIED WHISKY, to be full first proof, according to the United States Custom-house standard. Barrels to be of good seasoned white oak staves and heads; to have twelve wood and four strong iron hoops, heads and iron hoops painted. Returns required as above.

30,000 pounds of "C" SUGAR; barrels to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full head-lined.

70,000 pounds CRUSHED SUGAR; barrels as above.

15,000 pounds best quality of SPERM CANDLES, to be 16 ounces to the pound.

32,000 pounds of ROASTED AND GROUND RYE, to be packed in good strong barrels made of seasoned oak, paper-lined. The rye to be a good, sound, thoroughly-cleaned article; to be inspected and accepted before roasting. Samples of the rye, in the natural state as well as in the roasted and ground form, to be sent in with the proposals.

The goods to be furnished as soon as practicable; bidders are requested to state the time when they can deliver.

Separate proposals, *in duplicate*, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of all the articles must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein. Samples of Flour, Corn Meal, Candles, Rice, Salt, Sugar, Tea, Pepper and Rye must be in neat boxes of card-board or tin, fully labeled, *and not in paper parcels.*

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth of the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The sellers name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with weight, gross and tare, and shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated. All boxes to be strapped with green hickory straps.

The flour will be inspected at the date of delivery and compared with the retained samples, by Henry Shields, President of the Association of Flour Inspectors, whose certificate will be required.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished.

Payment will be made in currency, or its equivalent.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel, A. D. C. and C. S.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1864.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 23d inst., for supplying for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

BEEF—NEW MESS or EXTRA MESS, in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops; bidders will state the brands, and will exhibit samples when practicable.

PORK—MESS or PRIME MESS of the packs of 1863-4 or 1864-5, in full-hooped oak or ash barrels, with two iron hoops. Meat to be free from rust or stain; full weight and thoroughly salted. Bidders will state when their pork was packed, and the brands; also, the kind of barrel.

The Pork and Beef to be received at such Inspection-yard, as shall be agreed to by the undersigned.

BACON—First quality THOROUGHLY SMOKED BACON SIDES, SHOULDERS or HAMS, to be delivered in bulk, for inspection and packing, at such points in the City of New-York as may be designated.

Bidders will state the time in which they propose to make their deliveries.

Separate proposals, *in duplicate*, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for such quantity as they wish to contract to deliver.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guaranty that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with weight and shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions*, will be required for the meats, certifying on the part of the seller its present quality and condition, and the immediately preceding inspection. The meats will also be examined and passed, upon by Robert P. Getty, Inspector on the part of the United States.

Payment will be made in currency or its equivalent.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until SATURDAY, the 12th inst., for furnishing by contract at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this city:

Two hundred sets of six-mule wagon harness.

To be made according to the new specifications or sample in this office. Bidders will state the shortest time in which they can deliver the quantity to be bid for.

All proposals should be accompanied with a proper guarantee for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Delivering Harness," and addressed to
Col. D. H. VINTON,
Dep. Quartermaster-Gen. U. S. A.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No 237 Broadway.

TO CONTRACTORS—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until MONDAY, November 14, 1864, at eleven o'clock A. M.

For regulating and grading, &c., Ninetieth-street, between Ninth-avenue and Broadway.

For regulating and grading, curb, gutter and flagging One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, between Third and Eighth avenues.

For regulating and grading Ninth-avenue, between Broadway and Eighty-sixth-street.

For curb and gutter and flagging Sixty-second-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

For curb, gutter and flagging Fifty-second-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

For filling sunken lots between One Hundred and Twenty-first and One Hundred and Twenty-third-streets and First-avenue and Avenue A.

Repairing outer end of Pier number thirty-seven North River.

Building tender for Engine Company number nine.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated Street Department, New-York, November 2, 1864.
CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 65 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the
FREIGHTING OF FORAGE
for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland and other ports on Coast of Maine,
TO
Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.
PROPOSITIONS
must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to
S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—A CERtificate that we cause no pain in the extraction of teeth has been signed by over thirteen hundred patients. Call and examine it. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	....
HELVETIA—building	3,209	....
ERIN	3,318	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,165	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
LOUISIANA—Prowse..........Saturday, Nov. 5
PENNSYLVANIA—Brooking..........Saturday, Nov. 19.
VIRGINIA—Lewis..........Saturday, Dec. 3.
ERIN—Grace..........Saturday, Dec. 17.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $125 in currency; Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF MANCHESTER..SATURDAY..........Nov. 12
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY..........Nov. 19
CITY OF LONDON.........SATURDAY..........Nov. 26
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 26.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 2.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 9.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 16.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 23.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 30.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$132 50
Second Cabin Passage..........80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$112 50
Second Cabin Passage..........65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the United States Mail to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:

EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Nov. 12.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Nov. 19.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, Nov. 26.
SUWO NADA	Jayne	Saturday, Dec. 3.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Dec. 10.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Dec. 17.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, Dec. 24.
SUWO NADA	Jayne	Saturday, Dec. 31.
DAY STAR	(Building.)	

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,
From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

PASSAGE—Chief cabin staterooms, $75 to $100, according to location of stateroom. Second cabin, $50.

FREIGHT—Measurement goods 40 cents per cubic foot; weight goods 1 cent per pound; dry barrels, $1 75 each.

The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,778, and the *Suwo Nada* 1,783, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUGENIE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;
as follows:
FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.
LAFAYETTE..........WEDNESDAY..........Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON..........WEDNESDAY..........Dec. 7.
First Cabin, (including table wine)..........$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine)..........$70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NOTICE.—THE FRENCH MAIL STEAMER LAFAYETTE will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, (foot of Morton-st.) on WEDNESDAY, 9th inst., at 11 o'clock precisely. Passengers are requested to be on board at 10 o'clock.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Nov. 7, MONDAY, Dec. 5.
Passage money to Nassau..........$45
Passage money to Havana..........50
(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green

OPPOSITION LINE—REDUCED RATES
Central American Transit Company.
SHORT ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA via NICARAGUA.
NO CHARGE FOR MEALS ON THE TRANSIT.
The new and elegant steamship
GOLDEN RULE,
D. S. BABCOCK, Commander,
On SATURDAY, Nov. 19, at noon.
from Pier No. 23 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting with the steamship AMERICA. For passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st. D. W. CARRINGTON, Agent.
Next voyage SATURDAY, Dec. 17.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
Under convoy of a United States war steamer, throughout the Atlantic voyage.

The following first-class side-wheel steamers will be dispatched at noon precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River.
Nov. 14..........COSTA RICA..........TINKLEPAUGH.
Nov. 23..........OCEAN QUEEN..........SEABURY.
Dec. 3..........NORTH STAR..........JONES.
For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
SEMI-MONTHLY FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT, LANDING PASSENGERS AT HAVANA.
The first-class side-wheel steamship ARIEL, S. G. RUSSELL, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 16.
For freight or passage, at reduced rates, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.
N. B.—The CHAMPION, WILSON, Commander, will follow on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class United States Mail Steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
Capt. E. V. GAGER,
Will leave pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 12, at 3 P. M. The passenger accommodations of this steamer have been enlarged and elegantly furnished.
Passage, first-class, $60.
No freight received or bills of lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For freight or passage, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The FUNG SHUEY will succeed, and leave on SATURDAY, Nov. 19.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.—THE UNITED States Mail Steamship EAGLE, Capt. J. J. LAWRENCE, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 9, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for HAVANA direct.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
The favorite Steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. BARTON, will succeed the EAGLE, and leave on Wednesday, Nov. 16, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.

POLITICAL.

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—TWENTY-FIRST WARD.
The undersigned desire to state that Stephen R. Pinckney has not been nominated by the Twenty-first Ward Citizens' Association for Member of Assembly, as stated in an advertisement in the *Herald* and *Tribune*. His name was discussed before the Executive Committee, and emphatically rejected, as being unfit to receive the suffrages of men engaged in the work of municipal reform.

We respectfully recommend the members of the Citizens' Association, and all other loyal men in the 21st Ward, to vote for Col. THOMAS B. VAN BUREN for the Assembly.
JOHN H. SHERWOOD,
President Twenty-first Ward Citizens' Association.
H. D. FAULKNER, Secretary.

UNION NOMINATION.
For Assembly,
WILLIAM K. STRONG.
First Assembly District, Westchester County, Morrisania, West Farms, Westchester, Eastchester and Yonkers.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND MAXWELL'S OR Park's medium and three-fourth lithographic press. Address E. C. MIDDLETON, No. 132 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
EXPRESS TRAINS FROM NEW-YORK TO ALBANY AND TROY leave the depot, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., daily (except Sundays,) at
10 A. M.
4 P. M.
Connecting at Albany and Troy with trains North and West.

For the better accommodation of the public, arrangements have been made to run the trains of the Hudson River Railroad Company, and those of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company at different hours from New-York.

New cars of the best construction and most convenient for the use of passengers, have been recently placed on the Harlem road, and the arrangements for ticketing passengers and checking baggage to all the principal places North and West, are very extensive and complete.

☞ Tickets of the Hudson River Railroad Company and of this Company, will be received by either Company; and baggage checked by either Company for Troy or Albany, or the connecting lines North and West, will be delivered at those cities or to the connecting lines without change of checks.
E. A. CHAPIN, Superintendent.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1864.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH: BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.
Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)
On and after TUESDAY, Nov. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Montague-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.
A. REASONER, Superindent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FOOT OF Chambers-st.
7:00 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7:00 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. and G. W. Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Mail for Buffalo.
3:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express—Sundays excepted—for Buffalo, &c.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, and for Cleveland direct, via A. and G. W. Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA reopened, under efficient military protection; no Indians in the country through which the coaches pass.

Coaches leave Atchison, Kansas, daily, for Denver Central City, Great Salt Lake, Washoe and California, carrying the great through mails and passengers between the Atlantic and Pacific States, connecting at Salt Lake City, with my new mail coach lines, to the principal points in Idaho, Montana and Oregon.

Through on schedule time.
BEN HOLLADAY, No. 84 Broadway.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9.30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after Oct. 31, trains leave Chambers-st. for Albany and Troy, and places North and West: 6:30 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 5:30, 10:40 P. M. The 5:30 P. M. train has sleeping cars attached from 30th-st. through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. Sunday train, 6 P. M. from 30th-st.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.
Nov. 1, 1864.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TRAINS for Albany and Troy and the North and West leave Chambers-st., at 7 A. M.; Express, 8 A. M.; Way Mail, 10:30 A. M., and 4, 6 and 10:40 P. M. Express on Sundays at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.
J. M. TOUCEY, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD Trains for Albany Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state-rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

CHANGE OF LANDING.
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA.
On and after TUESDAY next, the 1st day of November, the steamboat of the above line will leave the wharf at the foot of Montague-st., (south side of ferry,) instead of the present pier at Atlantic-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

MERCHANT'S, BANKERS' AND GENERAL REPRESENTATIVE RECRUITING ASSOCIATION,
FOR FURNISHING
ALIEN AND VETERAN SUBSTITUTES NOT LIABLE TO DRAFT.

Men furnished with alien and veteran substitutes, in anticipation of a draft, at much lower cost than after the draft has taken place.

Gentlemen forwarding their names and address to the office, will have their men sent to the Provost-Marshal's office and mustered into the United States service, and their exemption papers correctly procured, without any inconvenience to them from having to leave their business to attend to it themselves.
Office No. 42 Broadway, New-York.
Lieut.-Col. R. W. WINFIELD SIMPSON,
Capt. R. McNICHOL,
Authorized Agents.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
New-York, April 16, 1864.
ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and eighty dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.
STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
NEW-YORK CITY, Nov. 7, 1864.
GENERAL ORDER NO. 87.—ALL STAFF and Company Officers now in this city unassigned to duty, will report immediately to Major-Gen. Butterfield, at these headquarters, for temporary duty.
By command of Major-Gen. DIX.
M. T. McMAHON, Asst. Adj.-Gen.
Official: WILSON BARSTOW, Captain and A. D. C.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, NO. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK CITY.
WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.
S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

ORDNANCE AND NAVY AGENTS' vouchers purchased or collected by
WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE,
No. 17 Broad-st.,
New-York.

PRISONERS OF WAR.—THE WIVES OR widowed mothers of prisoners of war can receive their back pay, by calling on, or addressing with letters, BROWN & SHELDON, No. 2 Park-place.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.
CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER,
No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, July 27, 1864.
I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.

Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.
GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.
Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y

ISTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,
REV. GEORGE W. BACON, A.M., LL.B., Principal.
The rooms have been much enlarged and refitted, and a gymnasium has been added. The modern languages, drawing, &c., are taught without extra charge. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory.

IDLEWILD.
MRS. N. P. WILLIS is prepared to receive a few additional pupils, between the ages of 7 and 14, to be educated with her daughters at Idlewild. The school year will begin Sept. 15. Address MOODNA, Orange County, N. Y.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
French and English boarding and day school. No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 22.

MISS KENNEDY'S
French and English school for young ladies and children, No. 12 Union-square, on 4th-av., between 14th and 15th sts. Miss Kennedy is prepared to receive a very limited number of young ladies as boarding pupils. They will be under her own constant supervision, have a pleasant home, unusual facilities for acquiring a thorough practical knowledge of the French language, which is the language of the house, and will receive a complete course of English instruction.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 11 West 38th-st. References: Bishop and Mrs. Potter, Rev. Dr. Sprague, Hon. M. and Mrs. Fillmore, Gen. and Mrs. Dix, Hon. W. H. Seward, Hon. Ira Harris, Rev. Dr. Dix, Rev. Dr. Morgan, Hon. Erastus Corning, Hon. A. J. Parker, Prof. and Mrs. Botta, Messrs. Edwin Hoyt, J. H. Swift, E. F. Delancey, George W. Hatch, Gen. J. T. Sprague.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
For circulars apply to W. H. ARTHUR, No. 39 Nassau-st., or to BENJAMIN MASON, Principal, Yonkers, N. Y.

JOHN B. MOORE'S
MATHEMATICAL,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
No. 923 Broadway, SCHOOL. corner 21st-st.

PROF. J. E. FROBISHER,
ELOCUTION AND VOCAL CULTURE.
No. 151 2d-av., near 10th-st.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
REV. J. H. TYNG,
No. 923 Broadway.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHONS'
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL AND GYMNASIUM,
No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.
Open Sept. 12.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI'S,
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 40 Irving-place.
Opened on the 20th of September.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Union, New-York.—Students received at any time. Naval, civil and mechanical engineering given. Open day and evening. Prof. Scheinert will resume his classes in ancient and modern languages and fencing in the above institution, Tuesday, Sept. 20. For circulars call or address
Prof. J. G. FOX, A. M., Principal.

ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE—No. 59 West 14th-st. Mrs. Z. R. PLUMB. Health and amusement for all ages and both sexes. Ladies' classes, 10½ A. M. Misses and Masters, 3½ P. M. Ladies and Gentlemen, 7½ P. M.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A COMmercial and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. $200 per annum. Admission at all times. Send for circulars to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-street, was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Circulars at Christern's, No. 763, Crowen's, No. 843, Corwin's, No. 900, and Mitchell & Seixas', No. 952 Broadway.

THE CLASSICAL, FRENCH, ENGLISH and Primary School of Dr. F. BERTHET and B. BRAMAN, No. 920 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 19. There is a Gymnasium. For circulars, inquire of LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

GOLDSMITH'S INSTITUTE, NO. 756 BROADWAY.—Instruction in penmanship, bookkeeping, arithmetic, correspondence, &c. Pupils received at any time.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—(Classical, Commercial and French,) No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st. and Washington-square.
GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The fifty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 1. For circulars, apply to the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

THE SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—For twenty very select young boys. Those never from home before preferred. Send for circulars.
JAMES SEDGWICK, M. A., Principal.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT 82 East 15th-st. Boarding pupils limited to ten; day pupils to thirty. French spoken with a resident French Governess. A few more pupils can be accommodated.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT BEDFORD, Westchester County, New-York. A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Very few received. Circulars of the Principal.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 15.

MISS RUSSEL'S SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN, No. 1,248 Broadway, reopened Sept. 22. Parents desirous to enter pupils may call between 9 and 11 A. M.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND French School, for a limited number of young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st. Pupils enjoy unusual advantages.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boy's, No. 65 West 34th-st., one door west of Broadway. Residence No. 17 West 27th-st.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, New-York, 23 miles from the city.
Principal, O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

MRS. WILLIAMES' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th st., will reopen Sept 21.

TEACHERS.

LANGUAGES.—A FRENCH GENTLEMAN wishes to find a situation as professor of living languages in some college or university; best reference as to character and ability; could teach French, Italian, German and Spanish; is thoroughly acquainted with military drill. Address, with full particulars, ALPHA, Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A GENTLEMAN of acknowledged ability and of experience, either as professor in a college, or as principal or assistant in a first-class school. Teaches the classics, mathematics and English branches generally; also, French if required. Address A. M., Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY SEEKS EMPLOYMENT—ACQUIREMENTS—Organ, piano, singing, English, French, drawing, editor's assistant or contributor. Testimonials from prominent institutions. Terms low. Box No. 20 Godfrey's P. O., No. 833 Broadway.

DAILY GOVERNESS.—AN EXPERIENCED lady, with the best references, desires a morning engagement in a family; she teaches English, music, French and German, all branches. Address Miss HEINE, Station D.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES AN ENGAGEMENT as governess; her testimonials are unexceptionable, and expectations as to salary moderate. Address MISS E. B. E., care Rev. R. Hoyt, 54th-st., near 2d-av.

AN ENGLISH LADY OF EXPERIENCE in teaching, wishes to give daily instruction in the higher branches of English, with music and French. Address M. M. M., Post-office, Madison-square.

DANCING.

C. H. RIVERS'
DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.
All the fashionable dances are taught in one quarter. Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for circular

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING-SCHOOL, No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.—A SATURDAY MORNING CLASS for children will commence Nov. 5, at 10½, to meet once a week. Those desirous of securing places will please call on Monday, Wednesday or Thursday, after 3 P. M. See circular for terms.

J. H. SEARING, PRIVATE DANCING Academy, No. 292 4th-av., near 28th-st. Classes for ladies and masters at 4 o'clock; for gentlemen at 8. Private lessons given every day for those who wish to learn quickly.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 59 West 14th-st., is open for the season on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 4 to 6 and 8 to 10 P. M.

ASTROLOGY.

CLAIRVOYANT.—MME. DECOLAM, NO. 910 Broadway. Consultations from 9 o'clock till 8. Those desirous to hear from absent friends or the future are invited. No deception. Lady, $1; gentleman, $2.

MADAME KROUS WILL GIVE INFORMATION on all the affairs of life, and in respect to all other subjects. She can be consulted at all hours of the day and evening. Gentlemen, 50 cents; ladies, 25 cents.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE of warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber-suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
COMMENCES AT 7¾ O'CLOCK.
13TH SUCCESSFUL WEEK OF MR. J. S. CLARKE,
13TH SUCCESSFUL WEEK OF MR. J. S. CLARKE,
who will appear on TUESDAY, in a
LAUGHING BILL!
LAUGHING BILL!
Embracing, by particular request, Poole's laughable Comedy of
PAUL PRY!
PAUL PRY!
"JUST DROPPED IN."
The roaring farce of
MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE!
MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE!
and (second time)
AUNT CHARLOTTE'S MAID,
AUNT CHARLOTTE'S MAID.
WEDNESDAY—MR. CLARKE as TYKE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY.
Open at 7¼. Overture 7¾.
Fourth and fifth times this season, Mr. Lester Wallack's drama
ROSEDALE.
WEDNESDAY, ROSEDALE.
THURSDAY, SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
FRIDAY and SATURDAY, ROSEDALE.
An entirely new and original comedy, by Mr. D. Boucicault, is in preparation.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
COMMENCES AT 7¾.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Nov. 8,
Will be produced, for the first time in many years, the celebrated comedy, by Douglas Jerrold, entitled
TIME WORKS WONDERS.
Miss Henrietta Irving, Miss Eliza Newton, Miss G. H. Gilbert, Miss Amilie Harris, Miss Louisa Myers, Messrs. J. K. Mortimer, J. H. Stoddart, W. Davidge, E. Lamb, T. B. Ringold, T. B. Berry, T. J. Hind, &c., &c.
Wednesday—BULL IN A CHINA SHOP and ROSE OF CASTILE.

HELLER'S SALLE DIABOLIQUE,
NO. 585 BROADWAY.
HELLER'S LAST SENSATION!
HELLER'S LAST SENSATION!
THE GREAT RAVEL FEAT!
THE GREAT RAVEL FEAT!
OF THE
SPIRIT IN SCARLET!
SPIRIT IN SCARLET!
Every evening at 8. Doors open 7½.
Office open from 9 till 5, to secure seats.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
NIBLO'S SALOON.
Tuesday next being election day, no performance.
THURSDAY, Nov. 10, 1864,
has been substituted instead.
LE GENDRE DE MONS POIRIER.
(Original of "My Noble Son-in-law.")
Comedy in four acts, by Emile Augier.
Theatre office No. 678 Broadway, (ground floor.)

PLAYS, PLAYS, PLAYS.
American and English copies of the acting stage editions of all the modern standard and minor plays, can be had at less than publisher's prices, at BURNTON'S Old Established Book Stand, No. 296 Bowery, New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS,
ROOM NO. 7 CITY HALL.
NEW-YORK, November 7, 1864.
NOTICE TO INSPECTORS OF ELECTION AND DISTRICT CANVASSERS.
VACANCIES
existing on the days of the Elections, Nov. 8, and Dec. 6, 1864, in the Boards of Inspectors and Canvassers in the several Election Districts of this City, will be filled by the Supervisors as follows:

1st, 2d, 5th, and 8th Wards—Supervisor SHOOK, Fifth Ward Hotel, and Supervisor SMITH, Washington Hotel, No. 1 Broadway.

10th, and 14th Wards—Supervisor PURDY, No. 83 Ludlow-street, before 7 A. M., and at Mercantile Library building between 5 and 6 P. M.

7th and 13th Wards—Supervisor TWEED, No. 197 Henry-street.

2d, 4th and 6th wards—Supervisor ROCHE, No. 92 Elm-street.

11th and 17th Wards—Supervisor LITTLE, No. 48 East Eleventh-street, and Supervisor ELY, No. 135 Fourth-avenue.

12th Ward—Supervisor DAVIS, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and Fifth-avenue.

9th and 15th Wards—Supervisor BLUNT, No. 118 West Ninth-street.

18th 19th and 21st Wards—Supervisor CONNER, No. 146 East Fifty-third-street, and Supervisor BRIGGS, corner Fourth-avenue and Eighteenth-street.

16th, 20th and 22d Wards—Supervisor STEWART, No. 113 West Thirty-third-street.

The Supervisors will be at the places mentioned above, before 7 o'clock A. M., and between 4 and 6 o'clock P.M., on the day of election.
By order of the Board,
JOSEPH B. YOUNG, Clerk.

PROCLAMATION BY THE MAYOR.
MAYOR'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1864.
In view of the approaching election and the existing political excitement, I deem it a duty incumbent on me, as Chief Magistrate of this city, to warn and advise all citizens not to allow themselves to be drawn into any controversy, or gather in crowds on the streets or in the vicinity of the polls. All well-disposed and orderly citizens will deposit their votes and immediately retire from the polls.

The police and special aids of the Sheriff will in the discharge of their duty see that the ordinances and laws respecting elections, and the rules and regulations in reference to voting, shall be properly enforced.
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

TAXES ON INCOME, LICENSES, PLATE, &c.
U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE—ANNUAL LIST—8TH DISTRICT, NEW-YORK, OCT. 31, 1864.
Pursuant to the provisions of "An Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government and pay Interest on the Public Debt," approved June 30, 1864, and the several acts amending the same,

Public notice is hereby given that I have received from the Assessor of the 8th Collection District of New-York the Annual Collection List required by law, embracing
TAXES ON INCOME OF THE YEAR 1863,
TAXES ON SILVER PLATE, CARRIAGES, &c., 1864,
LICENSES FOR THE YEAR ENDING MAY 1, 1865,
and that the above taxes have become due and payable, and that I shall attend daily (excepting Sundays), in person or by deputy, to receive payment thereof, at my office, No. 923 Broadway, corner of 21st-st., from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., from and after the date of this notice, until the 30th day of November, 1864. All persons who shall neglect to pay the said duties, taxes and licenses, so, as aforesaid assessed upon them, within the time herein specified, will be liable and will be required to pay ten per cent. additional upon the amount thereof.
GEO. P. PUTNAM, Collector.
Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1864.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will sit every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiment returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 8 City Hall.
JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.
GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
SAMUEL WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK RUSSELL, }
MICHAEL BROPHY, } Committee on Roads.
WM. JOYCE. }

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.
All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THIRTY YEARS OF FEMALE LIFE—A popular medical book for females. For sale, wholesale and retail, No. 296 Bowery, BURNTON'S, and booksellers generally. Price $1.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
IMMENSE EXCITEMENT.
CONSTANT THRONGS, CONSTANT THRONGS,
OF DAILY VISITORS.
THREE ENTERTAINMENTS DAILY,
At 11 A. M., 3 AND 7½ P. M.
PROFESSOR G. R. HUTCHINSON'S
BEAUTIFUL AND HIGHLY-TRAINED DOGS,
RECEIVED WITH TORRENTS OF APPLAUSE.
EVERY MORNING AND EVENING.
COMMODORE NUTT,
IN HIS VERSATILE PERSONATIONS AND SOIREES MAGIQUE,
AND
O-KE NA-WA-KA'S
COMPANY OF SENECA INDIANS,
CHIEFS, WARRIORS AND SQUAWS,
REPRESENTING THE HABITS, CUSTOMS, &c.,
OF
THE RED MAN OF THE FOREST.
MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
AFTERNOON, AT 3,
FIRST TIME OF THE SENSATIONAL DRAMA,
WAITING FOR THE VERDICT.
NEW SCENERY, DRESSES, AND APPOINTMENTS.
In which Mrs. J. J. Prior, France, Jamison, Misses Kook, Cleaver, Messrs. Levick, Bridgeman, Jamison, Delmon, Grace, Hadaway, Mestayer, Porter, and others, appear.
EVENING, AT 7½,
E. WILKES' ELEGANT COMEDY, THE
BUCKLE OF BRILLIANTS;
OR,
THE PRINCE AND THE WATCHMAN.
TONY DENIER IN GREAT STILT ACT.
TO CONCLUDE WITH THE FARCE,
HUNTING A TURTLE.
MAMMOTH FAT GIRL, WEIGHING 487 POUNDS.
ALBINOS, GIANTS, LEARNED SEALS, &c., &c.
Admission, 30 cents; Children under ten, 15 cents.

BROADWAY THEATRE..........BEGINS AT 7½.
ELEVENTH AND LAST WEEK,
ELEVENTH AND LAST WEEK,
OF
JOHN E. OWENS'
JOHN E. OWENS'
Combined personations of
JOSHUA BUTTERBY,
JOSHUA BUTTERBY,
AND
SOLON SHINGLE,
SOLON SHINGLE,
IN
VICTIMS..........and..........PEOPLE'S LAWYER.
Mr. JOHN E. OWENS
WILL SOON APPEAR IN A NEW BILL.

LAUGHING GAS.
DR. COLTON will give an exhibition of the NITROUS OXIDE GAS for ladies and children, at the Cooper Institute, (large hall) SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 12, commencing at 3 o'clock. Admission to cover expenses and lessen the crowd, 10 cents. The Colton Dental Association is removed to No. 19 Cooper Institute.

MEDICAL.

A BLESSING TO EVERY WOMAN.
The only specific known to be always safe, healthy and certain for removing obstructions or irregularities of nature, from whatever cause, and bring on the monthly sickness, is the wonderful and infallible
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.
Price $3 and $5. Sold by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, sole agent for the United States, office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by return mail in letter envelope.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 61 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

CAUTION TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, deems it his duty to caution ladies, that his scientific mode of treatment in all cases of irregularity or suppression, is the only one at once healthy and certain in all cases, however complicated. He is consulted with the strictest confidence.

DR. A. M. MAURICEAU is the author of "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince any lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it is secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at No. 1 Vesey-st., No. 18 Ann-st.; also, at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

AFFLICTED RESTORED—IGNORANCE EXPOSED—FALLACIES UNMASKED.—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, 80th edition 400 pages, nearly 100 anatomical illustrations—upon debility, affections of the bladder and kidneys, sexual diseases, European hospital practice, the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. All should purchase this original work of the publisher, E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., for $1 50, or consult the doctor, No. 173 Broadway, up-stairs, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. "We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review.*

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.
All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England, and sold by their agents, F. C. WELLS & CO., 115 Franklin-st., and by most druggists. Price $1 50 per box.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS. 61 Franklin-st. N. Y.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., and 162 Chambers-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions; address Box 2,350 N. Y. P. O.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the SCALPEL, attends exclusively to operative surgery and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, stricture, hernia, hemorrhoids, varicocele and fistula. No. 42 5th-av., between 10th and 11th sts. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings.

FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY, &c., &c., &c.—Use "The Concentrated Cure;" the only reliable remedy: price per mail $1; send for a pamphlet containing full particulars—sent free. Address C. K. BLISS & CO., No. 706 Broadway, New-York.

DR. RANNING'S BRACE TRUSSES, BODY BRACES, SPINAL LEVERS, WOMB BRACES, and PILE SPRINGS, applied by himself at No. 22 Bond-st., New-York.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first; he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery known as Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. One dollar will secure by return mail his medical work, 300 pages, 40 colored pictures. Worth all the others put together.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. BEGINS AT 7½.
Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY
THE OVERWHELMING SUCCESS
Of the gifted and matchless artiste
MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL,
In Waldener's beautiful five act Drama, entitled
FANCHON
THE LITTLE CRICKET,
(Her original character in the play of that name,)
The performance of which has been
PRONOUNCED BY THE PRESS AND
HOUSES CROWDED TO REPLETION
a master-piece of
DRAMATIC SKILL AND BEAUTY,
Warrants the manager in announcing it for
TUESDAY, NOV. 8, AND EVERY NIGHT
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY,
COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS,
AND EXCELLENT CAST.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

HIPPOTHEATRON.
Fourteenth-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
Equestrian Director..........Mr. JAMES M. NIXON.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
THIRD WEEK OF
the world-famed Australian Rider
JAMES MELVILLE
AND HIS TALENTED SONS,
as Equestrians and Gymnasts.
BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF THE
NEW POLISH MILITARY ENTREE.
NEW SERIO-COMIC PANTOMIME,
"LE CHEVALIER DE LA MASON ROUGE,"
NEW COMIC INTERLUDE,
THE COCKNEY SPORTSMAN.
MARIETTA ZANFRETTA, MARIETTA ZANFRETTA,
on "The Corde Elastique" in a new act as
THE ROYAL PAGE OF SPAIN.
NEW COMIC SCENE,
PAMELLA AU MANEGE,
YOUNG CARPENTER, MR. J. BARRY.
THE TALLEEN BROTHERS,
THE PANTOMIME COMPANY,
AND ALL THE GREAT ARTISTS OF
THE MAMMOTH STAR COMPANY
IN MATCHLESS ARRAY.

ARTEMUS WARD!
WHICH HIS NUMBER IS 806.
ARTEMUS WARD AMONG THE MORMONS.
DODWORTH HALL, No. 806 BROADWAY,
Just beyond Stewart's up-town store, opposite 11th-st., next to Grace Church, and over the Spa.
FOURTH WEEK OF ARTEMUS WARD.
HIS ENTERTAINMENT,
HIS PICTURES,
HIS JOURNEY AND HIS JOKES.
A faithful transcript of that which he beheld and experienced on his recent trip to Utah; a chat about the Mormons; and some passing observations on things pertaining and not pertaining to the subject.
Every evening at 8. Doors open at 7½.

HOPE CHAPEL,
NO. 720 BROADWAY.
WOODROFFE'S BOHEMIAN GLASS BLOWERS,
SIXTH WEEK OF TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
OPEN EVERY EVENING, and on
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
THE MOST NOVEL EXHIBITION IN THE CITY,
SEE THE WONDERFUL GLASS STEAM ENGINES.
Admission 25 cents. Commences at 7¾.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost Artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are Sole Agents for the celebrated Alexandre Organs for the United States.

CABINET PIANOS AT
SCHARFENBERG & LUIS,
No. 758 BROADWAY.

STEINWAY & SON
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,
OVERSTRUNG, GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y.
These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano.

MASON & HAMLIN RESPECTFULLY announce that they have now completed the occupation of their greatly enlarged factory, and effected other arrangements for the large increase of their manufacturing facilities. They therefore confidently expect to be able henceforward to supply orders for their CABINET ORGANS promptly, without that inconvenient delay to which purchasers have been subjected, from the fact that for more than a year past they have been continually several hundred instruments behind orders. An assortment of styles from $110 to $600 each may be found at their New-York warerooms, No. 7 Mercer-st.

FORTY PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND CABINET ORGANS at wholesale or retail. New 7-Octave Pianos for $250. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains; prices from $60 to $200. All the above instruments to let, and rent allowed, if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. 10,000 sheets of Music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos.
HORACE WATERS,
No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS.
No. 34 WALKER-ST., New-York.
Our Company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-Forte than any other house.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

THE CELEBRATED PIANOS OF J. AND C. FISCHER, the most reliable pianos made, with the best improvements, wholesale and retail, at moderate prices, at Nos. 243, 245, 247 and 249 28th-st., near 9th-av.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANOFORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

PIANO FORTES IN EVERY STYLE, AT prices below competition, at the warerooms of CUMMINGS & JENNYS, No. 726 Broadway.

MEETINGS.

THE FIFTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING of the FEMALE ASSISTANCE SOCIETY, for the relief of the sick poor, will be held on TUESDAY, Nov. 8, at 12 o'clock, in the Lecture-room of the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Lafayette-place and 4th-st. An address will be delivered by Rev. Dr. CHAMBERS, of the Reformed Dutch Church. Subscriptions due at the anniversary.

SAINT ANDREW'S SOCIETY.—THE REGULAR preparatory meeting of the Saint Andrew's Society of the State of New-York, for the election of officers, &c., will take place at the Maison Doree, Union-place, on THURSDAY EVENING next, the 10th inst., at 7½ o'clock.
ROBERT DINWIDDIE, Secretary.

PERSONAL.

CHARLES JOHN COZENS JOHNSTONE, M. D.—In consequence of the death of Mrs. Mary Ann Johnstone, the above-named CHARLES JOHN COZENS JOHNSTONE, (who left England in the year 1844, and is believed to have gone to America,) is required to appear and claim the property to which he became entitled on her death. And take notice, that if the said Charles John Cozens Johnstone do not so appear, or send in his claim on or before the 31st day of December, 1864, the executors named in the will of the said Mary Ann Johnstone will tender her said will for probate, and proceed to dispose of her property, as if the said Charles John Cozens Johnstone had died in her lifetime. Any person giving such information as will lead to the proof of the death of the said Charles John Cozens Johnstone (if dead) will be rewarded. Apply to Messrs. THOMPSON, PICKERING & STYAN, No. 4 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, London.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN.
A $1000 U. S. new 5-20 bond, No. 16,030, mailed through the New-York Post-office on the 27th of October, to the Southport Bank, Southport, Conn., and not received. All persons are warned against purchasing the same, as payment will be stopped at the Treasury Department.

A liberal reward will be paid for the recovery of the bond, or for information leading to its recovery.
SOUTHPORT BANK, Southport, Conn.

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED against receiving or negotiating any of the following described notes, as the same have been stolen, and payment stopped. One note for $80 or $100, made by Paul Jagger and David Clark, dated Jan. 1, 1864, payable to Mary Maney or bearer. One note for $125, made by Mary T. Hedges, dated Dec. 24, 1862, payable to Mary Maney or bearer, dated Nov. 1, 1864.
MARY MANEY.

$50 REWARD.—GOT AWAY FROM CENTRAL Park, Saturday evening, a black HORSE, fifteen hands three inches high, long tail, with harness, and bridle without winkers. Any person having the same, or giving information where he will be found, to W. COGSWELL, corner of Lexington-av. and 33d-st., will receive the above reward.

UNITED STATES BONDS LOST.—ONE 5-20 United States Bond of $100, Registered No. 4,637, and four 5-20 Coupon Bonds of $100, numbered 61,585, 61,586, 61,587, 61,588, have been stolen from my house, and the public are cautioned against purchasing these bonds, as payment has been stopped. H. S. HUNTINGTON.

LOST—ON SATURDAY, AT THE MATINEE AT the Academy of Music, or between 14th and 17th sts., a ladies' gold watch, with blue enameled back. The finder will receive a suitable reward by leaving it at the New-York *Observer* Office, No. 37 Park Row.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, ON THURSDAY, NOV. 3, in Broadway, a lady's gold hunting watch. The finder will receive the above reward and the thanks of the owner, by leaving it with C. L. JONES, No. 343 Broadway.

$50 REWARD.—LOST, ON SUNDAY EVENing, Nov. 6, in Bond-st., a black lace shawl, wrapped in a handkerchief marked "A. C." The above reward will be paid by leaving it at No. 12 Bond-st.

THE NEW CHICAGO CONSPIRACY.

Copperheads and Rebels in Counsel.

Infamous Plot to Burn the City and Liberate the Rebel Prisoners.

HOW THEIR PLANS WERE FRUSTRATED

Arrest of Many of the Leading Conspirators.

A Brother of Gen. Marmaduke and John Morgan's Adjutant General in Custody.

Large Quantities of Concealed Arms and Ammunition Discovered.

MEASURES TAKEN TO PRESERVE THE PEACE.

CHICAGO, Monday, Nov. 7.

Within the last two days a number of persons have arrived from the southern part of the State, mostly from Fayette and Christian Counties. It was supposed that they were coming here to vote; but it has turned out that they were members of the O. A. K. Society, and that a conspiracy is in progress for raising an insurrection on election day, and releasing the prisoners in Camp Donaldson.

Early this morning a large number of arrests were made. In nearly all cases arms were found in their possession. Among the arrested is Col. MARMADUKE, brother to the rebel General of that name, who was a guest of Dr. EDWARD BUCKNER MORRIS, formerly Judge of the Circuit Court of this County. He har bored a lot of bushwhackers and procured clothing for them. He is said to be Grand Treasurer of the O. A. K.

CHARLES WALSH, doorkeeper of the House of Representatives, was also arrested. In his house were found several men who had been engaged in casting bullets for the use of the conspirators. Some of those arrested are reported to have made confession that their intention was to fire the city to-night, and release the prisoners in Camp Douglas. A large quantity of arms and ammunition was found in WALSH's house.

SECOND DISPATCH.

CHICAGO, Monday, Nov. 7.

Col. G. ST. LEGER GREENFIELD, MORGAN's Adjutant-General, Capt. CANTRELL, of MORGAN's command, J. T. SHANKS, and CHARLES TRAVERS, two hundred stand of arms, two cart loads of revolvers, and a large quantity of ammunition, were found in WALSH's house.

Further Details.

CHICAGO, Monday, Nov. 7.

The *Journal*, this afternoon, says telegrams were received yesterday by JOHN WENTWORTH, announcing the coming of large numbers of bushwhackers. Col. SWEET, commanding Camp Douglas, was communicated with, and orders were at once issued for the arrest of the desperadoes on their arrival. The fact leaked out, and the faithful found means to apprise their friends, and the bushwhackers left the train at the city limits, and scattered in various directions. The military and police are constantly scouring the city, and have picked up hundreds of them.

A propeller, with nearly one hundred suspicious characters, arrived here this morning from Canada. The military and police are after them, and all will be captured.

Col. SWEET has for some time been aware of the rebel plot to release the prisoners at Camp Douglas, and from the city. His detectives have been at work, and with success; and though the evidence obtained is not sufficiently conclusive to warrant the arrest of these hundred conspirators, it was deemed necessary to strike at once such ones as were unquestionably treasonable. Capt. NELSON, of the City Police, was dispatched to the house of Dr. EDWARDS, to arrest Col. VINCENT MARMADUKE, brother of the rebel General. At the same time a detachment of the military proceeded to the Richmond House, and captured the rebel Col. G. ST. LEGER GREENFIELD, MORGAN's Adjutant-General, and J. T. SHANKS, an escaped rebel prisoner. B. S. MORRIS, a man noted for hatred to the North, was also arrested. They are all now confined in Camp Douglas.

In a dispatch to Gen. COOK, this morning, Col. SWEET says: "I have complete proof of his having assisted SHANKS, the rebel prisoner, to escape, and of plotting to release the prisoners at this camp."

Meantime another detachment of the military invested the residence of CHARLES WALSH, near Camp Douglas. His house was entered and portion of the contents taken to camp. Capt. CANTRELL and a private named CHARLES TRAVERSE, both belonging to the rebel service, were there, and arrested as spies. In WALSH's house were found 200 stand of arms, with all the necessary ammunition and two cart-loads of large revolvers, loaded and capped ready for use. In regard to the arrest of WALSH, Col. SWEET says he has evidence enough against him to insure his swinging for treason. Col. SWEET has proofs in his possession that it was the plan of the rebel conspirators and home traitors to release the rebel prisoners at Camp Douglas and burn the city. The camp was to have been attacked on two sides to-morrow night, the rebels released, and the city pillaged and burned.

Simultaneously with the above arrests of the military, the police entered a room in a building adjoining the Matteson House, and captured two large boxes of loaded guns concealed there. The police made a raid early this morning on the Donelson House in Canal-street, and captured 40 bushwhackers, who had been tracked there. All of them were armed to the teeth.

LATEST.

CHICAGO, Monday, Nov. 7.

A mounted patrol of 500 has been organized by the citizens for protection. They will be on duty all night. A sufficient military force is here to prevent any outbreak.

[illegible] & HANCOCK, agent of the New-York line of propellers, received a dispatch to-day, that the Canadian steamer *Georgiana* has been fitted out as a pirate, [illegible] on Lake Huron.

The Democratic State Committee have issued an address, in which they attempt to clear their skirts of any complicity in this infamous conspiracy.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

The Rebels Crossing Cattle Over the Mississippi — The Gambling-houses Closed in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Oct. 29.

The *Joseph Pearce* arrived to-day from Vicksburgh with 600 bales of cotton.

The dispatch-boat *Volunteer* has returned here, having taken the Presidential vote of the marines of the Mississippi fleet.

Fourteen hundred head of cattle have crossed the Mississippi River at Jackson Point for the rebels.

Lieut. EARLE left Natchez yesterday on an expedition along the river.

Gen. HURLBUT has issued an order closing the gambling-houses of New-Orleans; also, an order enrolling the militia; also, an order empowering BENJAMIN F. FLANDERS, supervising special agent of the Treasury Department, to take entire control of the freedmen of the Department of the Gulf.

The Finance Bureau of the Legislature have applied to one of the banks for $100,000. The bank refused to lend it by military order.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Grand Review by Gen. Hancock—Lively Time Between the Pickets—Attempt to Advance the Rebel Picket-Line Repulsed—A Refugee from Richmond—The Rebels Busily Mining.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Sunday, Nov. 6.

The First Division of the Second Corps, now commanded by Gen. MILES, was reviewed yesterday by Gen. HANCOCK, and presented a fine appearance. This division has been largely reinforced by recruits, and is now one of the largest in the army. Gen. HANCOCK was enthusiastically cheered as he rode along the line. After the review, the principal officers present adjourned to Gen. MILES' quarters, where they partook of a collation, and spent an hour in social intercourse.

There was quite a lively time between the pickets on the left of the line Friday night, resulting in the loss of a few men on each side.

Yesterday a good deal of artillery firing took place near the Jerusalem plank road, but without loss to us.

Last night, the pickets in the same vicinity, opened fire shortly after dark, and kept it up sharply all night. At about 11 P. M., the rebels attempted to advance their picket-line here to recover some ground which our men took last week; but our soldiers being wide awake, made stern objection, and for an hour or two the exchange of compliments in the shape of lead was quite heavy. This is the old contested ground near what was called Fort Hell, where firing has been almost incessant, and extremely hot for three months, for which reason the place was thus designated.

A citizen of Richmond arrived within our lines yesterday morning, having left that city four days ago. He was in the liquor business, but fearing that the authorities would soon seize and put him in the army, he concluded to take an unceremonious departure. He tells the old stories of want and destitution in Richmond, of garroters operating nightly in the streets, the high prices of necessaries of life, &c. He also says the rebels in front of Petersburgh are busy mining under our works, but at what point could not be ascertained, as a strict guard is kept in the vicinity, and no one allowed near the place excepting those engaged in the work. Very little faith is placed in this statement.

All is quiet throughout the line.

W. D. McGREGOR.

GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY.

Gen. Sherman's Position Perfectly Satisfactory—Evacuation of Johnsonville by Our Forces—The Gunboats and Transports Reported Destroyed.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sunday, Nov. 6.

Scraps of reliable information from below continue to indicate that Gen. SHERMAN's position is perfectly satisfactory to himself and to all who understand it, and that Gen. SHERMAN is equally satisfied with Gen. HOOD's position.

Developments are now progressing that will astonish and delight the country.

Beyond this advancement what news we have is contraband.

The *Democrat* contains an account of the evacuation of Johnsonville yesterday by the Federal commandant of that place, who is also reported to have destroyed all the transports and gunboats near that place, to prevent them falling into the hands of the re-inforced rebels.

The particulars of the affair are meagre and somewhat conflicting.

Movements of Gen. Hood—Preparations to Thwart His Designs—Wretched and Desperate Condition of His Army.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 7.

A letter received in this city by a naval officer, from an officer in command of one of the divisions of the Mississippi Squadron, dated Chattanooga, Nov. 1, says: "My boats have had two brushes with HOOD's force, and repulsed them both times. He has now gone down below the Shoals, and a large portion of his army has crossed at Florence, for the invasion of Middle and East Tennessee. Gen. GROSS' brigade passed here to-day, on the road to Athens, to head him off.

Some prisoners, who wished to ship (though I sent them off to Nashville) represent HOOD as tyrannical in the extreme. The men have lived two days on bread and water, only with the addition of pumpkins stolen by the way.

HOOD suffers by wholesale desertions, and these people coming to us, say he intended moving southward, but was prevented by the threat of his soldiers to desert, if he did not give them the promised harvest in East Tennessee. He will likely be bagged. SHERMAN is pursuing, GROSS flanking, and THOMAS ahead."

Eight Steamboats Loaded with Government Stores Burned.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Nov. 7.

The correspondent of the *Journal*, writing from Johnsonville, Tenn., says:

"Eight steamboats loaded with Government stores have been burned here to prevent them from falling into the hands of the rebels."

Additional Details.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Nov. 7.

The *Democrat's* Cairo special says:

"Information from Paducah states that on Thursday last, FORREST, with a large force, placed batteries on the Tennessee River, within a mile and a half of Johnsonville, where three gunboats and eight transports were lying. Early Friday morning, FORREST moved the batteries up, and opened on the transports, which were fired by the shells, and the gunboats fell into the hands of the enemy, after being disabled. The crews and officers of the fleet were all taken prisoners. A large amount of Government stores and considerable artillery is reported captured. It is also supposed the supplies at Johnsonville were taken.

All is quiet along the White River River, in Arkansas.

St. Charles is reoccupied, and garrisoned with negro troops.

The War in the Southwest.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Nov. 7.

There is nothing further capable of notification to-night. The loss of Government property at Johnsonville is rumored to be greater than had been reported.

Indefinite rumors favorable to SHERMAN continue to be circulated.

THE REBEL PIRATES.

Depredations of the Chickamauga—Capture of the Speedwell—The Destruction of the Goodspeed.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 7.

The British bark *Victoria* arrived here to-day, 21 days from Miragone. She reports: Oct. 31, 7 P. M., saw a large fire bearing S. S. W.; stood for it and found a vessel, apparently American, of 300 tons, on fire from stem to stern, spars all gone and floating about; laid as near as the fire would permit, until midnight, hoping to pick up some of the crew, but saw none. When we left the vessel was burned to the water's edge and must soon have gone down.

The bark *Speedwell*, Capt. DIXON, from Boston, has arrived here. She reports: On the 2d inst., in latitude 40° 30′, longitude 69° 10′, was boarded by a boat from the rebel pirate *Chickamauga*, on board of which Capt. DIXON was ordered with his papers, and having on board, as passengers, a lady and child. Was bonded for $18,000 in gold, and allowed to proceed, after taking on board Capt. THOMPSON and four of the crew of the schooner *Otter*, which had been captured a few days previously, and has since been reported as fallen in with, scuttled and abandoned. The *Otter* was from Bangor, bound to Georgetown with potatoes.

Capt. DIXON says he learned on board that the schooner *Goodspeed*, before reported as captured by the *Tallahassee*, was captured by the *Chickamauga*.

POSTSCRIPT.

TUESDAY, 4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

GREAT NAVAL VICTORY.

The Pirate Florida Captured by the Wachusett.

The Victory Gained Without the Loss of a Single Man.

The Privateer and Her Crew in our Possession.

BOSTON, Monday, Nov. 7.

The United States steamer *Kearsarge*, Capt. WINSLOW, arrived at this port to-day from St. Thomas, Oct. 31. She brings eight of the crew and the Surgeon of the pirate steamer *Florida*, captured by the United States steamer *Wachusett*, in the Bay of St. Salvador, Brazil, Oct. 7. Fifty-eight of the crew and twelve officers of the pirate were captured without the loss of a man. The *Wachusett*, with the *Florida*, was to leave St. Thomas on the 2d inst.

A VICTORY IN MISSOURI.

Gen. Blunt Defeats Gen. Price.

The Rebel Army in Swift Retreat.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Nov. 7.

A dispatch from Gen. BLUNT, dated Neosho, Mo., Oct. 30, says that on the 28th he came up with PRICE at Newtown, and after a severe fight of three or four hours, drove the enemy from the field in confusion, with the loss of over 200, including two Colonels. Our total loss was about 120. The Federal troops consisted of FORD's and JENNISON's brigades of BLUNT's division. The enemy was fully 10,000 strong. PRICE is retreating toward Cassville, and will be vigorously pursued. He is reported to still have large trains, and about ten thousand unarmed conscripts; but this is quite doubtful.

About six hundred and twenty rebel prisoners, captured from PRICE, arrived yesterday. Others are to come.

Attempted Robbery at Bellow's Falls, Vt.

BELLOW'S FALLS, Vt., Monday, Nov. 7.

An attempt was made Saturday night to rob the bank here, and came near being successful. The pseudo robbers broke open the outer door of the vault, but probably did not have time to proceed further. There is considerable excitement in the place.

OUR BLOCKADING SQUADRONS.

Particulars of the Capture of the Lucy and the Annie off Wilmington—Captures Reported by Admiral Farragut—Safety of Four of the Tecumseh's Crew—Expedition to St. Andrew's Bay, Florida.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 7.

It has already been announced that the Navy Department yesterday received dispatches from Rear-Admiral PORTER, commanding the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, announcing the capture of two more steamers off Wilmington, while running the blockade, viz.: the *Lucy* and the *Annie*. The following particulars are now stated:

The *Lucy* was captured on the 2d inst., by the *Santiago de Cuba*, having a cargo of 414 bales of cotton and 25 tons of tobacco. She was built in Liverpool by JONES, QUIGGIN & Co.: is an iron or steel side-wheel steamer of about 500 tons, and similar to the *Banshee*, captured some time ago and now in the naval service. The *Annie* was captured on the 31st ult., by the *Wilderness* and *Niphon*, with a cargo of 518 bales of cotton, 30 tons of tobacco and 15 barrels of turpentine. She was built by DALGEON, of London; is a double screw iron steamer of about 400 tons, and is of the same class as the *Don*, now in the naval service, and some eight other steamers, which have been captured or destroyed within a year, all built by the same party.

The following captures have been reported by Admiral FARRAGUT:

Oct. 15, Mexican schooner *Louisa*, four miles south of St. Louis Pass, with assorted cargo. Oct. 19, three-masted schooner *Emily*, while running out of St. Louis Pass, with 130 bales of cotton. Both captured by the United States steamer *Mobile*, Lieut. GERAUD. Oct 12, British schooner *Louisa*, with a general cargo, captured by the *Chocusa*, Lieut. R. W. MEADE, Jr. She belonged to Nassau, and was ostensibly bound from Havana to Matamoras; but when discovered she was making for Arkansas Pass.

Admiral FARRAGUT, under date of Oct. 25, says: In my dispatches reporting the action of Aug. 5, I remembered that four of the crew of the *Tecumseh*, swam ashore, and were taken prisoners by the rebels. By a flag of truce up the bay, I have ascertained their names; viz: George C. Overton, but probably James C. Oulsten is meant. J. Loughrey, P. McGinnis and —— Farrell. They were sent from Mobile on the 21st of August to Americus, Ga. Admiral STRIBLING, Commanding E. G. B. Squadron, communicates to the Navy Department the particulars of an expedition from the U. S. bark *Restless*, on blockade duty at St. Andrew's Bay, Fla. It resulted in the destruction of fifty salt boilers for making from 600 to 1,000 gallons each, and 95 kettles, 65 to 200 gallons each. Three hundred bushels of salt were also destroyed, 31 wagons, 500 cords of wood and 150 buildings—all being the property of the Confederates.

The Capture of the Albemarle.

From the Richmond Sentinel, Nov. 4.

Last Thursday night the Confederate ram *Albemarle* was blown up by a torpedo, near Plymouth, North Carolina:

We learn that a small torpedo-boat, manned by sixteen Yankees, proceeded down the river, capturing the picket boat, in which were eight pickets asleep. Two men were placed in charge of the prisoners, while the remaining fourteen proceeded on the expedition. The most remarkable part of the affair, as related to us, is that none of the crew of the ram were injured, and twelve out of fourteen captured. They succeeded in getting off with the eight pickets.

THE FATE OF LIEUT. CUSHING'S PARTY—ONLY ONE MAN OF THE GALLANT CREW INJURED.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Nov. 4.

The capture of Plymouth, N. C., by the enemy, is explained by later accounts. A lack of sufficient watchfulness on the part of our troops seems to have been the prime cause of the loss of the town. It seems that on Thursday night a party of eighteen men, belonging to the blockading fleet in Albemarle Sound, some eight or ten miles from Plymouth, took a small torpedo boat and started for Plymouth. On the way they found a small boat containing six of our men in the river, stationed there as picket guard; but all of them being asleep they were taken prisoners. Then, proceeding to Plymouth, they found the *Albemarle* at her wharf, and running the torpedo boat under her amidships, blew her up, causing damages from which she soon sunk.

Infantry was stationed on the wharf who fired on the assaulting party, and, after the *Albemarle* sunk, captured the whole of them, but no one was killed and only one man wounded.

There was no force of the enemy near Plymouth, with the exception of five or six gunboats in the sound, but the loss of the *Albemarle* opened the Roanoke to them, and hence the fall of the town.

Capt. ROBERTS, it is stated, commanded the *Albemarle*.

It is understood that there were no lives lost on the *Albemarle*, and there were very few men aboard at the time of the explosion of the torpedo.

Evening Exchange.

$100,000	Amer. Gold...	250	500	M. S. & N. I.	73¼
20,000	do..........	250⅛	400	do..........b3	73
50,000	do..........	249⅞	1000	do..........	73
20,000	do..........	249⅝	200	do..........	73⅛
30,000	do..........	249½	100	Ill. Cen. R. s3	127¼
10,000	do..........	249	100	do..........	127⅛
15,000	O. & M. Cer....	39¼	300	Cleve. & Pitts.....	105
10,000	do........b3	40	400	do..........	104⅛
1,000	do........s3	39¼	2100	do..........	104
500	Erie R..........	100	1200	Chi. & R I.	99
800	do..........b3	100	100	do..........b3	99¼
800	do..........	100⅛	400	do..........s3	99¼
100	do..........s3	100⅛	200	do..........	99¼
1400	do..........	100⅛	400	do..........	99⅛
300	do..........s5	100¼	500	Chic. & N. W.	44⅛
100	do..........s3	100⅛	700	Chi. & N. W. Pr...	80¾
100	Hudson R. R.......	122	100	do	80⅝
700	Reading R.........	134	1800	P. Ft. W. & C.....	102
100	Mich. Cen. R......	127⅛	100	do.........s10	102
100	do..........b3	127⅛	100	M. & P. Du Ch....	52
100	Quick. Min.....s30	83⅛	100	Cum. Coal Co..b3	50¼
100	Mar. Min. Co......	36	400	do..........	50¾
100	do.........b10	36¼	400	do..........	50⅛

After the "call" the stock market was not so strong. Large sales of Gold after the "call" were made at 249 up to 250, at which figure it stood when the report closed.

[Advertisement.]

MOST REMARKABLE

in its effects, and most useful in its application, the Fragrant Sozodont has become the most popular Dentifrice in existence. 'Tis used and praised by everybody.

Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers.

[Advertisement.]

Dr. W. H. Gregg:

DEAR SIR: I have been suffering for a long time with what physicians call Disease of the *Prostate Gland*, and *Retention of Urine*, and was unable to obtain any relief until I used CONSTITUTION WATER, which began to produce its curative effect after taking one or two doses, and no man can be more grateful than I at the results, having suffered all that a man could suffer and live; and rather than be deprived of the medicine, I would be willing to pay *Fifty Dollars* a bottle for it.

It has not only cured me, but several other officers in my district have been cured by it, and I would recommend everybody suffering from any diseases of the kidneys to use Constitution Water.

RICHARD LUSH,
Sergeant Ninth Ward Police.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1861.

Sold wholesale by MORGAN & ALLEN, No. 46 Cliff-st., and all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Corsica, for Nassau—Mrs. Kemp, 5 children and servant, Nassau; Mrs. Carroll, Miss I. Baxter, Mrs. Lachaume, Nassau; A. Scott, New-York; Jules Lachaume, New-York; J. Watson, Nassau; Mr. and Mrs. J. Jewitt, England; J. P. Nutt, New-York; C. Mayoli, A. Roldaw, J. Parmental, Havana; J. M. Nin and son, J. P. Richardson, New-York; S. F. Parmelee, Newark; Wm. Richardson, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Burdoer and 2 children, Havana; Mr. Mrs. and Wm. Marshall, Nassau; Mrs. M. A. Stewart, Richmond; Mr. Esmard, Mrs. E. A. Hoed and infant, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. George, Mrs. Dunscomb and child, Nassau; Mrs. Smith, New-York; J. W. Van Riper, A. Sache, J. Sache, Nassau; S. Daily, Havana; T. E. Murphy, Nassau; H. S. Wolfe, New-York; J. T. Williams, Nassau; A. Graham, Canada; J. Jacobs, New-York; C. T. Sund, T. H. C. Rae, Nassau; A. W. Langdus, Geneva; Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Rathway, Nassau; Miss Farrington, Miss Rathway, Mrs. Upsher, New-York; Mrs. Robinson, Westchester; Mrs. T. Saunders, child and servant; Miss Bruce, Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Squires, T. C. Squires, R. E. Rigby, Nassau; Jas. Carroll, New-York; E. C. Kemp, Mr. and Mrs. V. F. Butler, Nassau; Mrs. Mathews and 2 daughters, Toronto; Mme. de Norie, 2 children and 2 servants, France; Dr. Kirkwood and wife, Nassau; Mr. and Mrs. E. Gove, 2 children and servant, Nassau; P. Brady, New-York; Mrs. J. J. Twille, 3 children and servant, Mrs. H. E. Johnson and daughter, Nassau; Mme. Arland, France; W. E. O'Connor, Havana; J. W. Croony, Jas. Safues, Nassau; Mrs. E. de Villard and son, Baltimore; Mme. Doin, France; Miss Biglow, New-York; H. S. Saunders, R. P. Saunders, Nassau; Mme. Clero and child, France; Mr. Loyd, Nassau; J. H. Caldwell, New-Orleans; L. H. Biglow, New-York; J. Caler, Havana; E. Dexter, Brooklyn; C. Haines, Germany; P. Mead, Thomas Curley, J. Barthmour, Havana; W. C. Forsyth, Ireland; L. Monlin, Havana; Rev. E. D. Nicholson, New-York; Thomas Nerrill, Nova Scotia; J. Roker, Nassau; D. Graham, H. Hardy, E. Palmer, J. L. Fennell, New-York; H. M. Ballett, Boston; John Williams, P. Jennings, Geo. Hamilton, S. Dunbar, A. Dick, P. Lafferty, J. Cloke, John Redman, D. Bunter, John A. Sands, A. Wood, J. Watson, Wm. Mitchell, C. H. Peirce, Geo. Holden, A. Riche and eight colored men.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Liberty, from Havana—J. McLeod Murphy, Robert B. Watson, Charles Allain, J. G. Hargous, J. Selvas, Luis Magi, Francis Mignati, O. K. Morney, A. O. Allen, F. C. Cassal, L. Machado, Eugene Guenand, John Pearce, Thos. Wilson.

In steamship Star of the South, from Fortress Monroe—Surgeon Chas. E. Washburne, 112th N. Y. Vols.; Chaplain W. L. Hyde, do.; Lieut. Jno. Dickson, do.; Lieut. L. B. S. Mattison, 81st N. Y. Vols.; Oscar Smith, 13th Indiana; L. H. Chamberlain, 13th Indiana, and 140 in the steerage.

Nov. 7—*In steamship Pennsylvania, from Liverpool*—S. Peckham, F. B. Watts, Miss Reynolds, Mrs. Robinson and child, Mr. Lamb, Mr. Duffty, A. B. Duhallet, Mr. Harrod, Mrs. Higgins and child, Mr. Bidwell, Mrs. S. Brown and child, Mr. Gildersleeve.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 6 38 | Sun sets..... 4 50 | Moon sets..12 40
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 2 07 | Gov. Island.. 2 56 | Hell Gate.. 4 18

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Nov. 7.

Cleared.

Steamship Empire City, Barton, New-Orleans, M. O. Roberts.

Steamers Petrel, Howard, Beaufort, Murray & Nephew; F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore.

Ships Mary O'Brien, Vesper, St. John, N. B., Snow & Burgess; Vanguard, Russell, New-Orleans, W. H. Robson; Granite State, Jacobs, San Francisco, Merchant & Carver.

Bark Lamplighter, Baker, Port Royal, T. M. Bixbey & Co.

Brigs Favorite, Prindle, Demerara, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Poinsett, Means, Boston, Brett, Son & Co.; Sea Bird, (Br.,) Steves, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schooners Jack Easy, (Br.,) Butterwell, Hall's Island, N. S., D. R. De Wolff; Sarah E. Jones, Fisk, Washington, Baker & Dayton.

Arrived.

Steamship Pennsylvania, (Br.,) Prouse, Liverpool Oct. 25, and Queenstown 26th, with mdse. and 890 passengers to Williams & Guion. Oct. 26, 10:30 P. M., passed Cape Clear. Oct. 30, lat. 40 21, lon. 33 09, spoke H. M. S. Barracouta, on a cruise. Nov. 6, lat. 40 10, lon. 68 50, spoke steamship City of Cork, hence for Queenstown.

Steamship City of Baltimore, (Br.,) Mirehouse, Liverpool Oct. 26, and Queenstown 27th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Oct. 26, at 5 P. M., off Crosby lightship, passed steamship Asia, bound in. Nov. 4, at 8 A. M., lat. 43 10, lon. 62, passed a brig-rigged steamship, bound E.

French steam transport Ardecke, Capt. Mer, Vera Cruz, for Toulon, France, 16 ds., with 1,000 soldiers. Put into this port for coal.

Steamship Liberty, Wilson, Havana Nov. 2, with mdse. and passengers to Hargous & Co.

Steamship Star of the South, Woodhull, Fortress Monroe Nov. 5, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Western Metropolis, Hilton, Fortress Monroe, with troops to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Montauk, Greenman, Fortress Monroe, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport America, Clift, Fortress Monroe, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport John Rice, Boyd, Fortress Monroe, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Cumbria, Buckman, Fortress Monroe, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Sentinel, Taylor, Washington, 48 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Potomac, Sherwood, Portland, with mdse, and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Nov. 6, off Chatham, was spoken by U. S. gunboat Maumee, Parker, cruising.

Steamer John Gibson, Bowen, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Wm. J. Taylor & Co.

WIND—At sunset, W.

Sailed.

Nov. 6—Ships John Clark, Tornado.

Schooners R. White, Gen. Anderson, Rosalie, James H. Seguine.

7th—Steamship Corsica and Petrel.

Ship American Eagle.

Brigs Hroar and Panther.

Domestic Ports.

BOSTON, Nov. 7—Arr. ship Gem of the Ocean, Calcutta; barks Medora, Buenos Ayres; Springbok, St. Domingo; R. B. Walker, Cardenas; Sarah Bryant, Havana; Scotoff, Baltimore; brigs C. B. Allen, Miragoane; Virginia, Chester River; Morning Light, Loando; Waltham, Turks Island; Crunea, Pictou; Whitaker, Elizabethport; schrs. Mary E. Walker, Cape Haytien; Freeman, Jacmel; E. Arcularius, Sea Flower and Mary Alice, New-York. Below, schr. Princess, from New-York.

Foreign Ports.

At St. Martins, Oct. 7, brig Afton, for New-York in 3 ds.

At Ragged Island, Oct. 25, brig Estafane, Welch, ldg. salt for New-York.

At Aux Cayes, Oct. 19, brig Fashion, for New-York in 10 ds.

At Gonaives, Oct. 23, brig Times, for Boston.

[PER CITY OF BALTIMORE.]

Arr. from New-York, T. Gottorp, at Shanghai; Cassiterides and Queensland, at Whampoa; Anna, Apollo, Carolus and Maribelle, in the Straits of Sunda; Moldarian, at Hong Kong; Carl Constantine, off Warren Point; Laurel, at ——.

Arr. from Boston, Kallone, in Straits of Sunda.

Arr. from San Francisco, Sirius, Belvidere and Antelope, at Hong Kong; Rattler, at Manila.

MEM.—Ship Juliet Trundy, from Antwerp for New-York, put into Deal, leaky, 25th.

HOWE'S IMPROVED
STANDARD SCALES.
In general use by the United States
Government.
Every scale warranted.
HOWE BOUVIER.
No. 194 Broadway New-York.

DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO.'S COLUMN
For the
CHEROKEE MEDICINES.

Compounded from Roots, Barks and Leaves.

CHEROKEE REMEDY, the great Indian Diuretic, cures all diseases of the Urinary organs, such as Incontinence of the Urine, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Stone in the Bladder, Stricture, Gravel, and is especially recommended in those cases of Fluor Albus where all the old nauseous medicines have failed.

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CHEROKEE CURE! An unfailing cure for Spermatorrhea, Seminal Weakness, Nocturnal Emissions, and all diseases caused by self-abuse, such as loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pains in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, Weak Nerves, Difficulty of Breathing, Trembling, Wakefulness, Eruptions, Pale Countenance, Insanity, Consumption, and all the direful complaints caused by departing from the path of nature.

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DR. WRIGHT'S REJUVENATING ELIXIR, OR ESSENCE OF LIFE. This medicine is the result of modern discoveries in the vegetable kingdom, and is entirely new and different from any preparation known for the class of diseases for which this is intended. It contains no minerals. It is one of the greatest restoratives for the poor, debilitated, worn-down and despairing devotees of pleasure ever discovered. It will restore to manly health and full power those who have become satiated in the gardens of pleasure, and cause their appetites to eagerly thrill for the luxuries of life.

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CHEROKEE PILLS. FEMALE REGULATOR. Compounded from pure vegetable extracts and coated with the best white sugar—as easy and delicious to take as sugar candy—these "Pills" are intended to remove obstructions, and to insure regularity in the occurrence of the monthly periods.

By bringing on and regulating the monthly periods, they effectually cure all diseases and effects brought on by suppression, or those caused by the deranged female organs.

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PRICES OF THE CHEROKEE MEDICINES.

Cherokee Remedy. $2 a bottle, or 3 bottles for $5.

Cherokee Injection. $2 a bottle, or 3 bottles for $5.

Cherokee Cure. $2 a bottle, or 3 bottles for $5.

Dr. Wright's Elixir. $2 a bottle, or 3 bottles for $5.

Cherokee Pills, for Females, $1 a box, or 6 boxes for $5.

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Patients living at a distance need not hesitate because of their inability to visit us. We have treated successfully the afflicted in all portions of the world, by correspondence.

Parties addressing us should state the disease and symptoms, and the full particulars in regard to their cases, in order to give a full knowledge of their complaints, and, unless a cure is possible, we will not hold out inducements to them in order to sell our medicine.

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The CHEROKEE MEDICINES are sold by all enterprising druggists in the civilized world. Some unprincipled dealers, however, try to sell worthless compounds in place of these—those which they can get at a cheap price and make more money by selling than they can on the Cherokee Medicines. As you value your health—aye, the health of your offspring—do not be deceived by such unprincipled druggists.

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All letters asking advice or ordering our medicines, will meet with prompt attention.

Address the Sole Proprietors,
Dr. W. R. MERWIN & CO.,
No. 63 Liberty-st.,
New-York.

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CHEROKEE INJECTION OR WASH is intended as an ally or assistant to the *Cherokee Remedy*.

Its effects are healing, soothing and demulcent; removing all scalding, heat and pain, instead of the burning and almost unbearable pain that is experienced with nearly all cheap quack injections.

By the use of the *Cherokee Remedy* and *Cherokee Injection*—the two medicines at the same time—all improper discharges are removed in male or female.

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This medicine is a simple vegetable extract, and one on which all can rely. It has been used in our practice for many years, and with thousands treated, it has not failed in a single instance. Its curative powers have been sufficient to subdue the most stubborn cases.

To those who have trifled with their constitution until they think themselves beyond the reach of medical aid, we would say, *Despair not! The Cherokee Cure* will restore you to health and vigor, and after all quack doctors have failed.

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This ELIXIR cures Hysteria, General Debility, Palpitation of the Heart and Impotency. It restores mental power and the appetite, and causes the rose to mount the cheek of palor, and the debilitated man or woman to feel vigorous and strong, the young and ambitious blood to course through every vein, the nerves to become strong, and the fires of new life and vigor to reanimate the entire body, building up the constitution, restoring joy and life to many a sad and darkened fireside.

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They cure Nervous and Spinal Affections, pains in the back and lower parts of the body, Heaviness, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysteria, Sick Headache, Giddiness, &c., &c. In a word, by removing the irregularity, they remove the cause, and with it ALL the effects that spring from it. Composed of simple vegetable extracts, they contain nothing deleterious to any constitution, however delicate.

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We send all of the Cherokee Medicines by express (except the Cherokee Pills, these are sent by mail, free,) on receipt of price, to any part of the civilized world, securely packed, in such a manner that no one through whose hands they may pass would know the contents.

Ladies or gentlemen can address us in perfect confidence, and we will in all cases frankly answer their letters, and give our opinion of each individual case. We prescribe no minerals.

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We wish all to distinctly understand that our preparations are not cheap ones. We do not fill a quart bottle with worthless trash and sell it for a dollar; but we do claim that our medicines are far superior to any preparation ever placed before the public, and that they have real intrinsic worth and merit. That they will cure the diseases for which we recommend them more promptly and thoroughly than any others. One trial will convince the most skeptical.

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If the druggists will not buy them for you, write to us, and we will send them to you by express.

For full particulars inquire at your nearest druggist for our thirty-two page pamphlet. If you are unable to procure it where you live, write us, inclosing postage stamps, and we will inclose it in a securely sealed envelope, free from observation.

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READ THE CERTIFICATES,
AND THEN TRY IT.
WE GUARANTEE
COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE
TO CURE THE WORST
CASE OF DYSPEPSIA
IN EXISTENCE,
AND WILL PAY
$1,000 REWARD

for any certificate published which does not prove, on investigation, to be genuine. C. G. CLARK & CO.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE
CURES DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.
COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE
CURES SICK HEADACHE AND HEARTBURN.
COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE
CURES NAUSEA AT STOMACH, CHOLERA MORBUS AND DYSENTERY.
COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE
Cures like magic all Diseases that originate in a
DISORDERED STOMACH OR BOWELS.

The following is from the Rev. William Stevens:

Messrs. Editors of the Journal and Courier:

Having been cured of dyspepsia through the generosity of Mr. Coe, and as this, my grateful acknowledgment, (is the only remuneration he appeared willing to receive (in view of his promise,) please allow my statement a place in your columns.

For the last ten years, I have been afflicted with dyspepsia—at times so bad, that what I ate at night would distress me the next morning, and in the same way from morning until night, and I have often gone without my meals, through fear. It was while suffering in this manner that I took the first dose of COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE. It stopped my pain in one minute. So great was my confidence in it, and so strong my appetite, that I went home and ate a full meal of ham and eggs, and took a few drops of the cure, and enjoyed it better than any meal I have eaten in ten years. I have taken only one bottle, and can now eat anything I please without pain. It is something I cannot explain, but I am as confident that I am cured, as was he who said, "One thing I know, that whereas I was blind, now I see."

WILLIAM STEVENS.

From the Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Madison, Conn.

I have used COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE in my family, and can willingly testify to its value as a medicine.

HENRY GIDMAN,
Pastor Methodist Episcopal Church.
MADISON, Conn., June 30, 1864.

I have found COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE to possess the virtues attributed to it by the proprietors.

NEW-HAVEN, July 27, 1864. P. B. TUTTLE.

CHOLERA MORBUS.

Messrs. C. G. Clark & Co.:

You may recommend COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE for Cholera Morbus as high as you please over my name.

WM. A. DICKERMAN.
NEW-HAVEN, July, 1864.

From the benefit derived from the use of COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE in my family, I am prepared to say that I never intend to be without it, and advise all who are afflicted with Dyspepsia to try it.

PHILANDER LEWIS.
MADISON, June 30, 1864.

Messrs. C. E. Clark & Co.:

I have recommended the COE DYSPEPSIA CURE, and persons using it pronounce it the best they have tried. Signed,

WM. DUPONT, Druggist.
DETROIT, Oct. 24, 1864.

Messrs. Demas Barnes & Co., New-York:

Please send me by express one bottle COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE. Why is it that such invaluable medicine is not on sale in this city?

Signed, JOHN F. McJILTON,
CUSTOM-HOUSE; SURVEYOR'S OFFICE, Baltimore, Md.

PRICE $1 PER BOTTLE.

Sold by druggists everywhere.

C. G. CLARK & CO.,
New-Haven, Conn., Proprietors.

COE'S COUGH BALSAM
CURES COLDS AND COUGHS.
COE'S COUGH BALSAM
CURES CROUP AND HOARSENESS.
COE'S COUGH BALSAM
CURES SORE THROAT and all LUNG and THROAT COMPLAINTS.
COE'S COUGH BALSAM,

The largest bottle for the least money—the best remedy for all diseases of the THROAT, CHEST AND LUNGS in existence.

From the Pastor of George-street M. E. Church, New-Haven:

I have used "Coe's Cough Balsam" in my family during the Winter, and I find it an invaluable remedy for Coughs and Colds. Every family should be supplied with it.

J. SIMMONS.

NEW-YORK, June 13, 1863.

W. H. Coe, Esq., New-Haven, Conn.:

DEAR SIR: The lady to whom you sent a bottle of Coe's Cough Balsam, has used the same, and is much pleased with its effects. Please send us six bottles more by express. Yours respectfully,

GEORGE B. SHERMAN,
No. 34 5th-st., New-York City.

DETROIT, June 22, 1864.

Messrs. C. G. Clark & Co.:

GENTS.: We have been selling Coe's Cough Balsam for about one year. Its popularity is indicated by the fact that it sells more bottles than any cough preparation in the market, for the time that it has been known. We, and our customers, can speak in the highest terms of its merits. Respectfully yours,

FARRAND, SHEELEY & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, Detroit, Mich.

COE'S COUGH BALSAM

is the cheapest and best medicine in the world. It costs but 40 cents. The bottles contain twice as much as any other at the same price.

C. G. CLARK & CO., Proprietors,
New-Haven, Conn.

TO THE LADIES OF AMERICA:
LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS,
LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS,
THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY,
THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY,

Cure all complaints incident to the sex, and remove all obstructions of nature, from whatever cause, producing health, vigor and strength.

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS are better than all pills, powders and nostrums; being a fluid preparation, their action is direct and positive, and it needs nothing but good common sense to see and understand the reason why they cure all those ills to which the female system is subjected, with dispatch and a degree of certainty which nothing but a scientifically compounded fluid preparation could reach. They are, in the most obstinate cases,

RELIABLE, AND SURE TO DO GOOD,
RELIABLE, AND SURE TO DO GOOD,
AND CANNOT DO HARM
AND CANNOT DO HARM

to the most delicate constitutions.

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS will certainly produce the regular return of nature, if taken a day or two before the expected period, and it is a maxim in the profession, that prevention is better than cure.

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS have been used by over twenty-five thousand ladies, within the past six months, and the testimony of all is, "It surely cures."

CAUTION!! CAUTION!!!

Bear in mind that I guarantee my DROPS TO CURE Suppression of the Menses, from whatever cause, though care should be taken to ascertain if pregnancy be the cause, as these DROPS would be sure to produce miscarriage, if taken whilst in that situation, and all are cautioned against using them, as I wish it distinctly understood that I do not hold myself responsible when used under such circumstances.

TO MARRIED LADIES

They are peculiarly adapted, as they bring the monthly period with such perfect regularity.

If you wish relief take no other.

Sent by mail or express to any part of the world. The Trade are now generally selling them at $1 25 per bottle; but if sent by mail it requires 25 cents additional to prepay postage with.

JOHN L. LYON, M. D., Practicing Physician, No. 195 Chapel-st., New-Haven, Conn., who can be consulted either personally or by letter concerning diseases and female weaknesses.

C. G. CLARK & CO.,
New-Haven, Conn.,
General Agents for the United States.

For sale in New-York by
DEMAS BARNES & CO.,
No. 21 Park-row.
F. C. WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st.
H. B. HELMBOLD,
No. 594 Broadway.

And all Druggists and Apothecaries in the city and country.